Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

"For beauty and protection of skin use Sahara blades. Ten creamy shaves per blade."

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL XXVI NO. 97 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Anglo-Irish Talks Fructify

Mr. Emon De Valera

Agreement To Be Signed On Monday

Partial Withdrawal Of British Garrisons

First Step Towards Unity Of All Ireland

LONDON, April 22.

THE ANGLO-IRISH DISCUSSIONS HAVE CONCLUDED AND AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

MR. DE VALERA, MR. LEMASS, MR. MCENTEE AND MR. RYAN WILL LEAVE DUBLIN TO-MORROW EVENING AND ARRIVE IN LONDON ON SUNDAY MORNING.

MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN WILL GIVE AN INFORMAL LUNCHEON AT 10-DOWNING STREET ON MONDAY FOR THE IRISH MINISTERS, MR. DULANTY AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S COLLEAGUES.

THE AGREEMENT WILL BE SIGNED AFTER LUNCHEON AND THE TEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY.

FINANCE AND DEFENCE

In Irish political circles in London, it is understood that the agreement is of comprehensive nature, covering Finance and Defence.

In regard to the latter, it is believed that the Irish Government have agreed to spend money on Defences in close consultation with British Government and the latter have agreed to withdraw the British garrisons at present at certain Irish ports.

The question of partition is unchanged, though the tendency of the Agreement will be to induce North Ireland to enter into close relations with Eire.
—Reuter.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED

Sequel To Lathi Charge On Tazia Processionists In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Mr. J. A. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police, Khwaja Mohd. Umar, Deputy Superintendent, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and four police constables received minor injuries in a clash with Tazia processionists at Mhitli Qabar, Delhi. Some processionists made free use of lathis and stones, and the police had to make a mild lathi charge to disperse the crowd and restore order.

The trouble started, it is stated, over the processionists insisting on the police cordoning off the Tazia with ropes along the entire route from the starting place to the burial grounds, which demand was refused by the police. The City Magistrate endeavoured to assure the processionists that the authorities would take the full responsibility for the safe passage of the Tazia without actually cordoning it off, but they (the processionists) persisted in their demand, and sat down on the ground and refused to take the Tazia to the burial ground.

It is reported that from among the crowd some persons hurled stones at the police party as the result of which several of them received injuries.

The police declared the assemblage unlawful and asked them to disperse and themselves took the Tazia to the burial ground.

The Tazias were being taken out in connection with the "Chehalum," the 40th day of the assassination of Imam Hussain at Karbala (Arabia).—A.P.

WHEN GANDHIJI WILL VISIT FRONTIER

WARDHAGANJ, April 22.

"United Press" understands from authoritative sources that Mahatmaji's proposed visit to the Frontier Province is now a certainty and will take place in May next after the Working Committee meeting.

The final decision in this connection would, however, be reached in the course of a few days.—United Press.

JAIL REFORM SEQUEL

Over 600 C. P. Prisoners To Be Set Free

NAGPUR, April 22.

It is reliably understood that as a result of the C P. Ministry's order granting two months special remission to all prisoners in commemoration of the Jail Reforms introduced recently, 653 prisoners have been set at liberty from different jails in C. P. and Berar.—**United Press.**

ANTI-RIOT MEASURES CONTINUE UNABATED

Govt Open Information Bureaus For Inquiry About Missing Persons

Police officers on post-duty at street junctions in most of the affected localities took off their coats and sat back for a few hours on Friday evening.

The gloomy situation, resulting from Thursday evening's stray assaults, seemed considerably relieved as dusk deepened. And as night advanced before the Curfew hour came, trams and buses ran with almost full complement of passengers and nervousness, which had persisted to a little extent earlier in the day, disappeared in the night.

At Null Bazaar, Two Tanks, Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhonie and Sandhurst Road more shops were opened.

But the combing for bad characters and their round-up went on with unabated zeal.

INCIDENT AT GHORUPDEO

At Ghorupdeo, which was not hitherto considered to be an affected locality there was a minor stabbing incident at 9-30 p.m. The man was immediately removed to the J J Hospital and the Byculla Police immediately made adequate "bundobast".

Complete peace and silence reigned in the City.

ARRESTS CONTINUE

The total number of arrests made by the Police during the day was 53, thus bringing the grand total to more than 2,000. Of the total number of arrests made during the day, Maharbourie had the highest, namely 17. The rest were accounted for by the Pydhonie, Nagpada, Dongri and Lamington Road Police 10, 14, 4 and 8 respectively.

It is learnt that more people, who had been admitted into the local hospitals, are now being discharged.

INQUIRIES ABOUT MISSING

But persistent inquiries are being made in hospitals and police stations, it is learnt, about missing persons by their companions and relatives. To mention only one instance, the four companions of the two stabbed Zamindars of Behrampur, who had come to Bombay on Sunday, failed to trace for some time, it is learnt, their friends. Immediate inquiries

(Continued on Page 7.)

STOP PRESS

GOOD NEWS FOR DARBAR GOPALDAS

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

It is understood that the Government of India are just now considering the return of Dhasa and Raisankali, a small State in Kathiawar, which were confiscated from Darbar Gopaldas Desai in 1920 for not attending a Darbar, in obedience to a decision of the Congress.—A.P.

NAGARANI GUIDALLO

SHILLONG, April 22.

It is reliably understood that the Assam Government are contemplating to transfer Nagarani Guidallo, who is now confined in Shillong Jail, to the Manipur State Jail.

The Assam Government, it is stated, do not favour her release at present.—A.P.

TROUBLE IN LUCKNOW

Two Killed And Several Injured During Chehlum Procession

LUCKNOW, April 22.

Shia-Sunni trouble broke out this afternoon on the occasion of the Chehlum procession.

TWO KILLED

Two were killed and 28 have been injured as a result of the rioting. Sixteen persons have been arrested. The Deputy Commissioner has promulgated Curfew order for a fortnight in the City from 7-30 in the evening to 5-30 in the morning.

INCENDIARISM

While returning the police discovered two dead bodies near Patanwalla. Two thatched houses on Victoria Street were set on fire and supported by the wind the flames spread to two adjacent houses.

Stray assaults were reported for some time.

TOLL OF LUCKNOW TROUBLE

Inquiry shows that three more have succumbed to their injuries bringing the total number of deaths to five. Total number of injured persons taken to hospital is 34. Section 144, prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons and carrying of weapons and lathis, has been promulgated. The City is now quiet.—A.P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

LUCKNOW, April 22.

The Police were obliged to open fire twice in the air with a view to disperse the crowd.

Several houses were set on fire in the City. The fire brigade is working at the time of wiring (8-40 p.m.)

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

The situation is at present (at time of wiring, 9-30 p.m.) is under control, and the riot has been localised.

Emergency Scheme has been enforced. The rounding up of suspects has been commenced in right earnest. United Press.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT TALKS

ROME: April 22.

Count Ciano received M. Blondeal this afternoon to open conversations for a Franco-Italian agreement.—Reuter.

WINDSOR TAKES NEV' CHATEAU

CANNES, April 22.

It is understood that the Duke of Windsor has definitely taken over Chateau Lacroe at Cap d'Antibes from Sir Pomeroy Burton for a period of three years. The rental is reported to be half a million francs yearly. The Duke will take possession on May 1.

The Chateau has fifteen acres of grounds an electric organ and a swimming pool.—Reuter.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

Plans For Assisted Migration From Britain

MELBOURNE, April 22.

The Federal Cabinet has completed plans for assisted migration which will be restricted to immigrants of British stock from United Kingdom. Married couples who are not nominated by friends and relatives in Australia, are eligible, if they possess £300 or an income of £100 yearly, while single persons must possess £50 on landing.

The cost of the passages will be shared by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and the migrant.—Reuter.

CHINESE FIGHTING FURIOUSLY

HANKOW, April 22.

Two hundred thousand Japanese from Yihsien and Linyi are combining to drive to Taierchwang the scene of a recent Chinese victory.

The Chinese are fighting furiously and claim in the morning they were holding ground.—Reuter.

Sir Nevile Bland For Geneva

LONDON, April 22.

Sir Nevile Bland has been appointed the Minister at Hague in succession to Sir Hubert Montgomery, who is retiring in autumn.—Reuter.

Price For Championing Farmers' Cause

Merchant And His Servant Fired Upon

POLICE RUSHED TO PRANTIJ VILLAGE: SEVEN ARRESTS MADE

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

A MESSAGE RECEIVED HERE FROM PRANTIJ STATES THAT THE THAKORE OF MOABNATHJI VAS, A TALUKDARI VILLAGE IN THE PRANTIJ TALUKA, RAIDED THE HOUSE OF A BANIYA AND IT IS ALLEGED, OPENED FIRE. THE BANIYA AND SERVANT WERE WOUNDED SERIOUSLY.

Following this incident panic prevailed in the locality. Villagers of the place informed the police telegraphically, whereupon the Deputy Superintendent of Police of the District rushed to the spot.

The Deputy Police Superintendent arrested the Talukdar and his men, numbering about six. All of them were produced before the magistrate, who remanded them into custody.

The cause of the trouble seems to be that there has been a quarrel between the Zamindar and the farmers, in which the Baniya mentioned above was championing the cause of the farmers.

The Baniya is now lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press.

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH

LONDON, April 22.

Three occupants of an Air Force Bomber, the pilot-officer H. D. Green, a Corporal and an Aircraftsman were killed in a crash at Crowland, Lincolnshire.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO HORE-BELISHA

ROME, April 22.

General Pariani, Under-Secretary for War, welcomed Mr. Hore-Belisha on behalf of the Italian Army. Members of the British Embassy were also present. Mr. Hore-Belisha, who will see Signor Mussolini at 4 p.m. to-morrow, said: "I am happy to arrive in Rome. It is like being in London".—Reuter.

Two hundred thousand refugees were rescued in the safety zone of Shanghai established through the untiring efforts of Father Jaquinot de Besange, well-known French priest, who for years has been active in famine relief work in China.

LUXEMBOURG EXEMPTED

Nazis Have No Eye On Its Independence

LUXEMBOURG, April 22.

The declaration that Germany does not intend to encroach on the independence of Luxembourg was made by Herr Von Radowitz, German Minister, Grand Duchy, in a speech at industrial exhibition.

He indicated that an official statement to the same effect would be issued shortly.—Reuter.

Shahidgunj Satyagraha To Be Suspended

LAHORE, April 22.

Though no official confirmation is available, it is reported that the Working Committee of Majlis-I-Ahrar decided late last night, by a majority, in favour of suspending the Shahidganj Civil Disobedience movement, which is being carried on by the Ahrars since December 17.

It is understood that this decision was influenced by the resolution of the Muslim League on the Shahidganj problem adopted at its special session at Calcutta.

It is further understood that the decision was taken for giving a free hand to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Punjab Premier in the matter.

WILL DICTATOR ACCEPT.

A deputation of Ahrar leaders is proceeding to the Shahpur Jail to interview Maulvi Mazhar Ali M.L.A., "dictator" of the Shahidganj movement and place before him the decision of the Working Committee for his approval. There is every likelihood of the Maulvi accepting the majority view for suspending the movement.—**United Press.**

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Immediately a really capable man to translate from English into Gujerati my books on "Sex and Health". See personally Prof. Dr. Gambers. Telephone: 30230. (10144)

Wanted a Compounder for Bai Devkorebai Free Medical Hall, Khandwala Building, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Apply personally with original copies of testimonials. (10141)

Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse and Midwife for the Satara District Nursing Association, Satara, Pay Rs. 40 (forty) only. Apply before the 1st of May 1938, with testimonials stating experience, age, caste etc., to the Civil Surgeon, Satara. (8406)

Wanted A Salesman Experienced in furniture line, Apply Joosab Muhamed, Furniture Bazar, Chakla, Bombay. (10135)

Wanted—Salesman for sewing machine knowing mechanism and embroidery zigzag work. Apply Hindustan Sewing Machine Corporation, Amraoti. (10128)

Wanted Experienced Hard-working Mechanical Machine Man for Printing Press at Aden. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 10105, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Typist knowing general office-routine. Pay Rs. 30 to 35. Apply with certificates Box No. 10129 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

For Extra Speedy Coaching in Book-keeping (Accounts-keeping), Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Filing, Hindi and Urdu join:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, between Central-Majestic Cinemas. (10112)

Wanted qualified clerk, prefer-ably with good knowledge of typing to fill clerical post in the Factory Department, Bombay (Pay Rs. 50—5|2—90). Good knowledge of Gujerathi essential. Apply before 1st May 1938 in own handwriting to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Secretariat, Bombay, stating age, qualifications, speed of typing, place of birth and caste or religion enclosing copies of testimonials. (8400)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents, near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady," Naigaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhaiya there. (10146)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let 3 and 4 Rooms flats at 164-A, Vincent Road, Dadar. Apply Bhaya or 'Phone 42574. (10145)

To Let—Bombay's finest flats at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Back Bay Reclamation, facing sea. Also special two bed room flats. Unique situation. Apply on premises. (10138)

To Let—Spacious and most upto-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most upto-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (10137)

80 GODOWNS TO LET

Godown in Fort, Mody Street 70 Dev Bhuwan to let apply Metaji there. (10120)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10125 "Bombay Chronicle"

BOARDING & COACHING

Students' Home (in Bombay Suburb) provides special coaching for all boarders, Natural Auto Education Plan for youngsters till Gujarati IV Standard Examination. Limited accommodation. Inform:—Nandkishor Maimudar. Round Building, Bombay 2, Tele. 24160. (10113)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

New terms in Shorthand and Book Keeping. Join immediately The Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution above Swiss Watch Co. Kalbadevi. (10143)

174. BOOKS

Read "Defence of Madame Bla-vatsky" by Beatrice Hastings. Vol. I. "Madame Blavatsky and the Mahatma Letters". Vol. 2. The Coulomb Pamphlet. Each Vol. is complete in itself, price Re. 1 annas 12. International Book House, Ash Lane, Bombay.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consult-ing Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

422. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Amazing price reduction in Eng-lish and American His Master's Voice Radios 35 per cent. discount on 1938 models also radio repairing at moderate rates. Hemdev Radio Co. 381, Lamington Road. (10140)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—One second-hand Bab-cock and Wilcox Watertube boiler in excellent condition. Heating surface about 3000 to 4000 sq. ft. with working pressure of 160 to 200 lbs. per square inch, with or without superheaters, but complete with fittings, mountings and auxiliaries, etc. Must be passable under Government Boiler Act. Please reply sharp stating year of make, present condition, where available for inspection, earliest time of delivery, whether under steam, idle or dismantled and lowest F.O.R. price, enclosing copies of latest Government Boiler Certificate and detailed specification and makers' drawings, if any, to Box No. 10134. "Bombay Chronicle".

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Unique opportunity for sound in-vestment. A mansion having forty-five rooms with baths and balconies at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, For Sale. For particulars apply Sohrab R. Bamji & Sons, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10127)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

A prize of Rs. 5 accrues from a sketch of the flight of Moments, in a week—Darab Jagose. 377, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat. (10142)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th May, to MONDAY, the 27th June, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1938. 8405.

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA LIMITED.

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at BRABOURNE STADIUM on 24th April, 1938, at 10-30 A.M.

A. A. JASDENVALA,
Honorary Secretary.

23rd April, 1938. 8407.

SPEND YOUR
HOLIDAY
THIS SUMMER
IN
Charming Kashmir.

From 15th APRIL, 1938, RAIL-CUM-ROAD RETURN TICKETS for ALL CLASSES will be issued from BOMBAY V.T., POONA, NAGPUR, JUBBULPORE (via Bina and Katni) JUBBULPORE (via Itarsi) BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AGRA CANTT., and MUTTRA to SRINAGAR via DELHI and RAWALPINDI or JAMMU TAWI, the latter route being available from 1st MAY.

Detailed particulars regarding fares, conditions of issue, free allowance of luggage admissible and timings of Out Agency Motor Service, will be gladly furnished on enquiry by STATION MASTERS of the stations named above, or by the Information Bureau, G.I.P. Railway Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

8307.

FOR SALE "ATKINSON VILLA" MATHERAN.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Property situated in Olympia within a mile from Railway Station. Consists of 4 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms, spacious verandas, guest house with 2 beds and bath rooms, servants quarters, power house building etc., etc. Completely furnished.

Further particulars on application to—
KHAN BAHADUR HAMID HUSAIN,
Deorhi Khas Engineer,
Bhopal State.

8356.

Public Notices

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59 Forbes Stret, Fort Bombay on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1937.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To re-elect Sir Chunilal V Mehta Kt., and Mr. H. H. Sawyer as additional Directors of the Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1938 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 30th April 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
A. PETHER,
Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1938.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after 16th May, 1938, during office hours. 8279

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and Amended Act 22 of 1936
And
In the matter of the VENUS TEXTILE WORKS LTD. a private limited Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Framji Petit Mill Compound Reay Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.
(In Liquidation)

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 4th day of March, 1936, on the Petition of Messrs. L. M. Shah & Co., a firm. It was Ordered that the Venus Textile Works Limited be wound up by this Honourable Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 And by the same Order the undersigned Haribhai Dayabhai Mitra has been appointed Liquidator of the abovenamed Company with all powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act.

H. D. MITRA,
Official Liquidator.

Address:
Yusuf Building,
1st Floor, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay (8401)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector will put up to Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 74 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 25th April, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.	Area in Sq. Yds.
74.	2299
75.	1502
76.	1467
77.	1467
78.	1467
79.	1558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of Plot No. 74 and Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plots 75 to 79 each. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. Plot No. 74 will be put up to auction first and the rest of the Plots will be auctioned thereafter either separately or in one or more lots.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay 9th April 1938. (8331)

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. M. 2120 of 1938.

As the University authorities are satisfied that there has been a leakage of the paper in Sindhi set at the Matriculation Examination in April 1938, they have decided to hold a re-examination in Sindhi of all those candidates who appeared at the said Examination with Sindhi as one of their subjects.

2. The re-examination in Sindhi will be held on Monday the 23rd May, 1938, at 11 a.m. at Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind). Candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination at the aforesaid centres are required to present themselves for re-examination in the subject of Sindhi at the centre at which they appeared in April, 1938.

By order of the
Vice-Chancellor.
S. R. DONGERKERY.
Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1938. (8402)

NOTICE.

Panna State Catechu, Gum, Honey and Wax contracts will be auctioned on the 30th April, 1938, at 7 a.m. from Panna itself. Other Forest produce, such as teak, bamboos and other produces will be auctioned on the 7th and 30th June, 1938, from Buxwaho and Panna respectively.

The would be contractors are requested to kindly attend the place and places on mentioned dates. The other particulars, if required, Chief Forest Office, Panna may please be addressed.

CHIEF FOREST OFFICER.
Panna State, C. I. (8335)

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of a property, situate at Parel Village and known as Parel Village Market. The Property admeasures about 1000 square yards and consists of a chawl with a ground floor and one upper storey with 20 rooms on the 1st floor and 10 rooms on the ground floor and 16 shops and a Fish and Mutton Market. The property is recently built. For further information apply to the Vendor's Attorneys at Motilal Mansion, 20 Hamam Street, Bombay.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Vendor's Attorneys. 8408.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1307 of 1936.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
NOORMAHOMED ABBA BANDOOKRA and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale and Order of Reference, dated 16th November, 1937, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 28th April 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Land with building at Mody Street, admeasuring 93 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 5965, New Survey No. 8545, Cadastral Survey No. 1066, Fort Division Municipal A Ward No. 1960, Street Nos. 93 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO. Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 116-120 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1938.

Sd. G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner. 8264.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 956 of 1935 (o.s.)

VALLABHRAM JEEBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
V/S.
MANEKLAL BHOGILAL PATEL and Another ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Order Absolute for Sale, dated 15th June, 1936, and Judge's Order, dated 22-4-37 and 7th February, 1938, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 29th April, 1938, at 2 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All those three pieces of land now formed into one, containing by admeasurement according to prior documents 6565 square yards or thereabouts together with the premises standing thereon and known by the names of "Jeewanjee Hall" and "Hira Villa," situate in the village of Gundawly near Andheri and on the North Side of Road known as Kurla Road leading from Andheri to Kurla and bearing Survey No. 17.

SECONDLY:—All those three pieces of garden land now formed into one with the buildings standing thereon situate in the village of Gundawly Taluka Salsette Sub-District of Bandra, containing according to Government Survey records 104755.75 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 82, 87, 88.

THIRDLY:—All those several eleven pieces of cultivated and Grass land, situate in the village of Mogre Taluka Salsette Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,13,390 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey Nos. 29 to 38 and 43.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of Warkas land with the building standing thereon situate in the village of Gundawly Taluka Salsette, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 25,289 square yards or thereabouts bearing survey No. 9 (a) and known as "Ambaraeecha Mal."

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1938.

Sd. G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner. 8403.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER G. I. P. RLY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 & 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 sell by Public Auction on Friday the 29th day of April 1938 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder Unclaimed Goods Office, the Unclaimed Goods Office including:—

Rice, Wheat, Toor, Bajree, Jawari, Dall, Linseed, G. N. Seed, Cotton Seed, Husk, Oorid, Hirda, Sugar, Cement, Cotton, Gram, Moha Seeds, Tins, Drums, Barrels, Casks, E. W Cases, Bangles, Timber, Preserves, Oil, Bar, Pipes, E. G. Bags, Motor Tyres, Dates, Tea, Shoes Machinery, Haberdeshery, Slates, Matters, Champal, Soap, Glass panes, Acid, Catechu, Cotton Thread, Jars, Chimneys, Safes, Grinding Mill Machinery, Bidi Leaves, Turpentine, Tarpaulins pieces, Rope pieces, etc.

TERMS.—A 50 Per Cent Deposit and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9th May 1938.

P. S. License holders only can purchase the lot of Acid.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To-day (Saturday) at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) on top floor of Hararwala Bldg., Wittet Road, Ballard Pier, of well made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, crockery glassware, cutlery, platedware, utensils, plants, etc., the property of Mrs. Alice Dale.

On view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at De Monto Street, Bandra:—Land admeasuring about 331-6/9 Sq. Yds. with a building thereon at the North side of De Monte Street in Bandra bearing Municipal No. 469.

Under instructions from Messrs. Albara & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangirji Katrak and Dr. Kekobad Sorabji Katrak, the proving Executors of the Will of Aderji Khurshedji Panthaki deceased.

Sale on Sunday the 24th April 1938, at 4-30 P. M. on the premises of the property.

Full Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the above-mentioned attorneys, Central Bank Building, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY (STABLES) AT MORELAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1938 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Foras freehold land at Moreland Road with buildings etc. admeasuring about 15496 sq. yards, Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 9-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE LATEST DESIGN FURNITURE Frigidaire, Harmonium, gramophone, steel safe, Radio, Wall clock, glassware, crockery best platedware, etc. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate Street Fort. On view D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs Hyland Co., of complete furniture, H. M. V. Gramohpone Singer Machine, English Billiard table, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej and Other Safes, Zunda Cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Remington portable typewriter, Wrist watches, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Kelvinator, Hand Harmonium, Remington typewriter, Dining table and chairs, etc.

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Sat., Sun., Matinee 2-30 p.m.
ZENANA SHOW: Wed. 1-30 p.m.

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Social Workers Volunteers Brigade Needed

Nariman Appeals To Youth To Join Forthcoming Conference

MR. K. F. NARIMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING APPEAL:—

It is after several years that the idea of holding a Social Workers' Conference is revived in the City. The time is very opportune for such a function.

In the present peaceful parliamentary atmosphere, there is an appeal all round, particularly to the youths and students, to participate in useful constructive activities. This Conference is a golden opportunity to all, who have a natural inclination and aptitude for such voluntary Social work to enrol themselves in large numbers and form a 'Social Workers Volunteer Brigade' and start in an organised and disciplined manner social work in different branches and in all Wards.

Very instructive papers will be read at the Conference on interesting subjects by experts and who have made special studies of these topics.

I hope the students community and the youths will avail themselves of this rare opportunity and muster strong in the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday and Sunday and help to make the Social Workers Conference a great success.

Big Increase In B. B. & C. I. Rly. Earnings

Minor Facilities To Passengers Provided

The net earnings of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway from April 1, 1937, to the end of December, 1937, were Rs. 20.97 lakhs better than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

This was stated at the 118th meeting of the Railway Local Advisory Committee held on March 31. The following subjects were discussed.

Financial results to end of December, 1937.—The earnings from April 1, 1937, to the end of December, 1937, showed an increase of Rs. 34.35 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The working expenses for the period under review showed an increase of Rs. 13.38 lakhs as compared with last year, the net earnings being thus Rs. 20.97 lakhs better than the corresponding period of last year.

Concession return tickets for the Khwaja Saheb Fair to be held at Ajmer.—It is proposed to grant same concessions for the Khawaja Saheb Fair to be held at Ajmer.—It is proposed to grant same concessions for the Khawaja Saheb Fair as were allowed last year, viz., return tickets at ½ fares for all classes of traffic from stations Agra and *via*, Delhi and *via* and Cawnpore and *via* to Ajmer

REDUCTION OF FARES.

Reduction of inter class fares between Bombay-Agra-Muttra.—To popularise the inter class accommodation on the Frontier Mail trains, the fare for this class was reduced from Rs. 24/6 to Rs. 16/2 between Bombay and Delhi and via, as an experimental measure As the experiment has proved a success, the reduced fare has been continued and it has also been introduced with effect from March 1, 1938, between Bombay-Agra-Muttra. The ticket to Agra would be a combined inter and third class ticket and the passenger would tranship at either Bayana or Bharatpur.

Passengers travelling without tickets.—The figures of passengers travelling without tickets for 1937, showed increases in the number of prosecutions and imprisonments and also in the amounts collected from passengers detected travelling without tickets, as compared with the figures for 1936. The position on the whole did not seem as satisfactory as might be desired, the numbers of persons without tickets, both mendicants and others, who were turned out of trains being larger than in the previous year.

REVISED TIMINGS.

Revision of time table from April 1, 1938.—A note showing minor alterations in the timings of certain trains, which have been brought into effect from April 1, 1938, was circulated to members.

Sentinel Service between Hissar and Bhiwani.—For the convenience of people attending courts and offices at Hissar, a Sentinel Service between Bhiwani and Hissar has been introduced as an experimental measure.

Providing a compartment in each through train for storing drinking water instead of employing watermen at every roadside station.—The Committee was informed that on the metre gauge, travelling watermen were employed on a number of trains. As regards the broad gauge, prior to 1938 it had been the practice to employ travelling watermen but it had since been discontinued, firstly, because the halts of trains at stations were too short for the watermen to distribute water to passengers, and, secondly, because the water could not be kept cool and fresh on the train. The present arrangement of employing watermen at convenient stations where water was stored in huts and kept cool and ready for distribution on arrival of trains is considered satisfactory.

HINDU REFRESHMENT ROOM

Providing a Hindu refreshment car on the through metre gauge trains running between Ajmer-Khandwa and Ahmedabad-Delhi:—It was explained that the provision of a refreshment car on the train was not considered a necessity, because the halts of trains were sufficient to enable passengers to have their meals at important stations and it was also considered more satisfactory, from the point of view of passengers' convenience, to provide refreshment arrangements on platforms than on trains where the accommodation that could be made available for the purpose must necessarily be very limited.

Establishment of a Branch Advisory Committee at Ajmer.—The question of establishing a Branch Advisory Committee at Ajmer, representing Government, trade and other important interests on the metre gauge system of the Railway is under consideration.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

In all 23 persons were arrested last night by the police on a charge of breach of the Curfew Order.

Lamington Road Police arrested seven persons last night; four persons were arrested by the Nagpada, while they were loitering on Faras Road and Paltan Road Police arrested five persons at Frere Road last night.

All the accused persons were put up before the Magistrate this morning at the Mazgoan Court when some of them were released on bail and some were remanded to jail custody.

A difference of opinion between a cook and his assistant, over the subject of cleaning fish, is alleged to have been the cause of assault on the cook by his assistant.

In applying for the extension of the bail period of John Nicholo Dias the assistant of the cook, the Byculla police stated at the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate that the accused was an assistant to a cook in a house at Napean Sea Road.

On Thursday night hot words passed between them over cleaning of fish when the accused is alleged to have picked up a chopper and hit the complainant, wounding him on the left arm.

The accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail till April 29.

Knocked-Out Teeth

Two teeth belonging to a person have been in the possession of the Bombay police for the last eight months. The police had to keep these so long because they wanted them as exhibits in a case.

The loss of "two upper medial incissors" of Mr. S. E Manasseh can be traced back to September 20, 1937, when a butler is alleged to have knocked them out by a violent fist blow

Mr. S. E. Manasseh appeared to-day before the Presidency Magistrate Thrid Court, and related the circumstances under which he was assaulted by the accused Antone Francis

When the complainant entered the witness box, the Magistrate remarked "Here is an healthy man whose teeth had been violently knocked out."

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, outlining the case for the prosecution stated that the complainant, who was a store keeper in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co was living in the Great Western Buildings in September last. There was some ill-feeling between the complainant and the accused due to the latter's behaviour.

On September 20, complainant went to the accused's master and complained to him about the accused's behaviour. While coming out of the room, his spectacles accidently fell to the ground when the accused coming from behind it administered a violent fist blow. Two of the complainant's teeth were knocked out and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

There was no trace of the complainant since the incident On April 12, the accused however surrendered himself to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and expressed unqualified regret and undertook not to molest the complainant.

The Magistrate then inquired of the complainant whether he wished to press the charge. He left it to the discretion of the Court. The Magistrate directed the accused to pay Rs. 25 in charity.

As the accused wanted time to pay up the amount, the case was adjourned to Monday next.

Collision Fatality

Last night four persons including a 4-year-old boy were going from Santa Cruz to Vile Parle on a motor car, while suddenly near A P. High School, their car collided with a cart with the result that the car was completely smashed and the occupants seriously injured. All of them were immediately removed to the hospital.

The boy was admitted to K E. M. hospital for the treatment of his injuries, but, there he died this morning.

An inquest will be held on its body on April 23.

The Esplanade police made an application to-day before the Presidency Magistrate. third Court, for a remand of a man lying in the G. T. Hospital suffering from the effects of "Dhatura" poison said to be self-administered.

Ramaswami Iyer, the man in question, was found yesterday by the police in an unconscious condition in his room at Nawab Building, Hornby Road. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The accused a cashier in Hotel Majestic is alleged to have not kept the accounts properly and misappropriated about Rs. 1000/-. The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100/- with one surety of Rs. 30/- to be deposited.

Death was caused by rupture of spleen and internal haemorrhage due to fall from an electric pole 15 feet high at Wadala, up which pole he had gone to do some legitimate work and while doing his work he accidentally received an electric shock and fell down, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on V. F. Pereira (29) a wire man in the Bombay Port Trust, who died of electric shock in the K.E.M. Hospital yesterday, while he was doing his work.

Persons Sentenced For Carrying Lethal Weapons

A number of persons were convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagoan Court to-day for carrying lethal weapons and their sentences ranged from 14 days to one month each.

Strict Enforcement Of Curfew Order

Mr. K. F. Nariman, on behalf of Mr. Ardaiser Dadobha Rivetia, shift electrical engineer of the Tata Power House, at Matunga made an application to-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to exempt him and other members of the staff on night duty from the Curfew Orders.

Mr. Nariman stated that as the petitioner belonged to a public utility concern, he ought to be exempted as a stoppage of the electrical supply would create a dangerous situation in times of riot.

Mr. Rivetia was arrested while returning from the Power House at 10-30 p.m. on April 20 for breach of Curfew Order.

The Magistrate remarked that he could not make any exception and directed the application to be filed.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN CONFERENCE

A Message From The Spanish Ambassador

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON. Thursday April 14.

To-day's proceedings of the conference of Indian students in England and Ireland opened with another batch of messages that the General Secretary had received earlier in the week.

In the course of his message, His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador wrote:

The interest shown towards Spain by the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain and Ireland in these critical and dramatic moments of my country's history, cannot fail to move the Government and the Spanish people very deeply. As, unfortunately, the date of this reunion to-night (April 14) prevents me from thanking you in person for this interest and for your invitation, I send you this message, in the same spirit of cordiality as though I were present, by my deputy Professor Moreno.

The reason that I am prevented from being with you to-night is that to-day April 14th, is the Spanish National Festival, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in 1931. The Republic, with all that it signifies in the political, social, economic and cultural order, was the outcome of the free and spontaneous desire of the Spanish people; and the people and their leaders, armed with a strong sense of their responsibility, are determined that it shall not be overthrown by a minority of Spaniards who see in the Republic a menace to their privileges and who have never hesitated to prefer those privileges to the general and permanent interest of the Spanish State. Above all, the people are determined to defend the Republic against those two foreign powers who have taken unscrupulous advantage of an internal crisis in Spain to attempt to gain control over the country by means of a Fascist regime which will give them tremendous economic and strategic advantages in a war against the democracies.

There is therefore nothing more certain than that the Spanish people are defending the ideal of liberty and social justice essential to all democratic regimes, as well as their own independence against foreign invasion.

It would be hard to find a higher ideal to defend. And that is why the Spanish people, once more faithful to their age-old traditions, are resisting with all their strength, and making every effort and every sacrifice in defence of this ideal. And once again faithful to their traditions the Spanish people will uphold against all attacks and at all costs, their independence and their liberty.

Addressing the delegates of the conference as fellow comrades, Srimati Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya has written from Mangalore the following: It is with extreme pride and gratification that we have been watching the rapid growth and progress of your organisation. The Indian student abroad has a very special role to play. He has to interpret India to the foreign minds to explain its vast problems, expose the many iniquities it suffers from, express its aspirations and hopes define its new dreams and above all, be a clear and courageous exponent of its mighty struggle for freedom. This is a great responsibility and a noble task, and they who render it well will have served the country creditably.

India looks to them with even greater hope than to those within her precincts. For they have touched new shores, seen new worlds.

Imbibed new ideas, drunk in new knowledge, all of which must and infinitely to the wealth and the enrichment of India's national programme and development. I wish your conference every success

Mr. Syud Abdulla Brelvi has sent the following message to the conference.

"One of the most urgent problems India has to solve is what is called the communal problem Indian students have a great opportunity of making an effective contribution towards the solution of this problem. I trust Indian students now in Great Britain, when they return to their country, are not only determined to make their contribution to the national effort for the solution of this great problem, but are also fully equipped for this task. I wish every success to the Conference."

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.

11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Recorded European music. 1-30 For children. 5-30 The Purvi Thaat: AIR Instrumentalists play raginis of this thaat. 5-45 Paresh Banerjee. Light songs. 5-55 N. K. Chatterjee. A violin recital. 6-5 Hirabai Jhaveri. Bhimpalasi: Asthai. 6-20 P. N. Banerjee and N. K. Chatterjee. Tagore selctions on piano and violin. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Current events in Marathi. 7-45 Bombay Orchestra. Provincial melodies. 7-58 Leela Samant. Mandolin. 8-1 Garba programme. Maharastra Garba party. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 Durrani. (Geets). 9-0 News (Hindustani.) 9-15 Hirabai Jhaveri: Bhavgeet. 9-30 News. 9-45 Readings from Shakespeare. By Chattopadhyaya. 10-0 AIR Symphonic strings. 10-30 Billy Milton: singing star. 10-40 Mrs. Millet: Piano. Preludes Chopin.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Your Favourites. 8-30 Tamanna. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Woman's World.

p.m.

12-30 All in one mood. 1-0 Well-known dance bands.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Afzal Husain. 6-20 Bundu Khan: Sarangi. 6-40 Shamshad-bai: Vocal. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 A detective story in Hindustani. By Ansar Nasiri. 8-15 Two great instrumentalists. 8-55 Pucca Gana. 9-10 Umra Zia Begam. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-0 The teacher v. The taught. By C. N. Chak. 10-15 A violin recital. 10-45 A short session of songs. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Musical treat. 7-30 Cocktail-time. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi. 9-45 Hafiz Ali Khan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 You asked for it. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Short vocal recital. 12-51 Francisco Casanova, 1-36 A rer corded programme. 2-6 Memoirs of a wanderer. The chain of fate. Talk in Bengali by J. C. Roy. 2-21 Musical variety programme. 5-6 For countryside. 5-36 Kanjalal Sen. 5-51 Haridas Banerjee. 6-6 Ashalata. 6-21 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 6-36 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 6-51 Binapani Debi of Madhupur. 7-6 Way-side Champak. 7-51 The trend of modern songs. Talk in Bengali by Qazi Nazrul Islam. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Binoy Goswami. 8-41 Manikmala. 9-1 Commercial news, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Light Ballads. 9-36 Paul Strauss.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Shamim Begam. 6-55 Khyber Orchestra. 7-5 Zeenat Begam. 7-25 Raushan Lal. 7-45 Cooking. Talk in Hindustani by A. Begam. 8-0 Shamshad Begam. 8-20 Dilbar and Jaafar. 8-25 Zeenat Begam. 8-45 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Raushan Lal. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamim Begam. 9-55 Zeenat Begam. 10-5 Indian music. 10-10 Dil-ki-Chori.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Classical music. 6-25 Air-voice Orchestra. 6-35 Bhag Singh Thakur.

7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Ali Bakhsh. 7-45 Bhag Singh Thakur. 8-0 Recorded Programme. 8-30 Khurshidbai Hujruwali. 8-50 Siraj Ahmed. 8-55 Ali Bakhsh. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Khurshidbai Hujruwali. 10-0 Half hour of Classical Music. 10-30 Ali Bakhsh. 10-45 Khurshidbai Hujruwali.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Mumtaz Khan. 7-0 Gagan Chandra Chatterji. 7-15 Hasinabai. 7-45 Anis talk in Hindustani by Prof. Masood Hasan. 8-0 Mumtaz Khan. 8-30 Gagan Chandra Chatterji. 8-40 Hasinabai. 9-5 Lucknow Orchestra. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shakespeare talk by N. K. Sidhanta. 10-0 Mumtaz Khan. 10-20 Kajjan Saheb. 10-40 Hasinabai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (18.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 B. B. C. Scotish Orchestra. 8-0 At Black Dog. 8-30 Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five. 9-0 Detectives in Fiction. 9-30 News. 9-55 Dance Music.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSC 9.56 Mc/s (31.32 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

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Looking After Children's Welfare

Need For Extension Of Home To Give Protection To Larger Number Urged

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held at the Corporation Hall on Friday evening with Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor, in the chair.

In the course of his remarks the Chairman said:—

"During the year 1937, 69 children were admitted into the Home. The buildings are full to capacity, and it would be desirable to have an extension so that children seeking protection would not be turned out.

"There is a chance for any rich person to provide funds for a building in memory of some cherished member of his or her family. The report shows how well children are looked after. Care is taken of every detail regarding their welfare.

"Most of the children attend several Municipal primary schools round about the Home. Some boys are sent to high schools. A few work for drawing and painting. Some work at carpentry, two are apprentices in mills. One boy has gone up for his Inter-Science course.

"The current accounts at the end, however, show a deficit of Rs. 5,532. With the additional number of children the expenses have gone up, and the Government and Municipal Grants for which the authorities are thankful have remained the same. So it is a difficult task to contrive a successful budget for the next year."

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office bearers were elected to form the Executive Committee for the coming year:—

President:—Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Vice-Presidents:—Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Blackwell, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.; Mr. Frank Oliveira, B.A., LL.B.

Hon. Secretaries:—Dr. (Mrs.) D. A. D'Monte, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania, B.A., Mrs. B. P. Seervai.

Honorary Treasurers:— Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, J.P., Mr. J.R.B. Jeejeebhoy.

Members:— Mrs. Manecklal Premchand, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Miss M. S. Captain, Mrs. Fazli Hoosen, Dr. (Mrs.) Sukthankar, M.B., B.S., Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Kt., Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., Mr. J.R. Dubash, Mr. Merwanji C. Sett, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P., Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, D.P.H., L.M. & S., Prof. R. D. Choksi, M.A., Khan Saheb Jehangir C. Dhondy, J.P., Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Ph.D., D.D., Mr. Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Oscar H. Brown.

The meeting also placed on record its appreciation of the services rendered to the Society by Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the retiring President.

PRESENT-DAY EDUCATION AND MUSLIM YOUTH

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy's Plea For Developing National Outlook

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy was in a reminiscent mood and spoke with a chatty familiarity to the members of the Muslim Students' Union at a conversational meeting held yesterday evening at the Balvatsky Lodge.

Speaking on "The present day education and Muslim Youths" Sir Rahimtoola recalled many experiences of his career as a student. He stated that he had studied only up to the 5th standard and that he was what people would call "a half-educated fellow." But he had been trying "to catch up" whatever he missed in his younger days and remarked that "to be a learner at all times was the greatest joy of life."

EVILS OF COMMUNALISM.

The speaker laid great emphasis on the evils of communalism, which he said all must endeavour to uproot. Young people of all communities and creeds, he thought, should be so educated as to realise that they were Indians first and everything else afterwards and when this realisation was brought home, communal conflicts would become things of the past. Islam, he remarked, emphasised brotherhood as the cardinal principle in life and it would not be difficult for Mahomedans to rid themselves of the evils of communalism.

He was not disposed to condemn the present system of education, which according to him had brought about a gradual awakening on matters social, political and industrial. A system of education, which had given to the country men like the Aga Khan, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Syed Ahmed, and Messrs. Telang, Ranade, Tyabji and Jinnah could not be thought he considered a failure. It might be the system required modification and revision to suit the altered conditions of the country, but it did not deserve to be scratched until it could be proved that it had outlived its utility.

DISCIPLINE.

In education, he attached the greatest importance to discipline reverence, patriotism, nationalism and inter-nationalism. Whatever be the type of education, its value would be lost unless character was properly formed.

The present day tendency to look upon ordinary household occupations with indifference and contempt did not appeal to him. He then narrated the manifold duties he had to do in his younger days. In his school days, his father put him to very many tests. He had to be a messenger, had to go for marketing on Sundays and if anything went wrong, he was taken to task. The work, even of the humblest nature, should be preferred to no work at all. In this connection, he paid glowing tributes to the men and women who did scavenging work at the Haripura Congress.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

"These young people" he said, "demonstrated the dignity of labour and deserve our warm congratulations" Sir Rahimtoola referred to the irreparable loss to India and to the Muslim world caused by the death of Sir Mahammad Iqbal, who, he said, was a poet and philosopher of vide vision and broad sympathies.

Mrs. Samshibai Vishram made a fervent appeal to those present to study Urdu."

Mr. Haroon R Sayani presided The secretary of the Union proposed a vote of thanks to the guest.

LATE MR. SAIFUDDIN UNDRE

(From A Correspondent)

On April 14 death deprived the Janjira State of a genial and popular personality and a great public servant and social worker in the person of the late Mr. Saifuddin Undre. He died after a short illness at Borli Panchatan, his native place in the State.

The late Mr. Saifuddin Undre was the first Mussalman to leave the State for Education. He was specially selected by His late Highness Nawab Sir Siddi Ahmed Khan and he justified his selection by topping the results of all the examinations of the Poona Training College.

On his return to the State he was soon placed in charge of the Education Department and his vigorous administration resulted in the number of children attending schools being greatly increased and in the general improvement of the quality of instruction. He was at the head of the department for about 20 years.

Mr. Saifuddin Undre's administrative efficiency did not take long to be recognised and he was transferred to the Revenue Department. After working for about 4 years as a Tahsildar he was appointed Chief Officer of the Survey and Settlement Department and in consideration of his educational qualifications and literary attainments he was specially chosen as Private Tutor to the then Heir-apparent in addition to his other duties He could thus claim to have laid the foundation of the great success which the present Nawab Saheb of the Janjira State attained at Rajkot.

On the death of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb in 1922 Mr. Saifuddin Undre was specially selected for the delicate post of Khasa Sarkar Sardar and in his new office he showed his usual energy and efficiency and when he left the Department its resources had increased by lacs of rupees.

He was one of the founders of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Janjira and worked as its Joint Secretary for 23 years from its inception in 1907. In addition to its other intellectual and social activities the Anjuman maintains a Boarding House for about 75 boarders. He always came into personal contact with them and owing to his inspiration and constant advice the students always evinced keen interests in their studies, some of them having later received College education are now occupying responsible positions in the State as well as outside the State.

Mr. Saifuddin Undre was a typical Mussalman. He had a genial and engaging personality and he was well-known for his hospitable manners. His death is mourned by his relations and a very large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and 3 sons, the youngest of whom, Mr. M. Ibrahim, is a practising advocate in Bombay.

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES ADMIT LEAKAGE

Re-examination In Sindhi Paper At Karachi & Hyderabad

BOMBAY, April 22.

A notification of the Bombay University states:

As the University authorities are satisfied that there has been a leakage of the paper in Sindhi set at the Matriculation Examination in April, 1938, they have decided to hold a re-examination in Sindhi of all those candidates who appeared at the said examination with Sindhi as one of their subjects.

The re-examination in Sindhi will be held on Monday, the 23rd May 1938, at 11 a.m. at Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind). Candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination at the aforesaid centres are required to present themselves for re-examination in the subject of Sindhi at the Centre at which they appeared in April 1938.

SOCIAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

Sessions Open To-day: Nariman And Joshi To Deliver Addresses

The Bombay Social Workers' Conference opens to-day (Saturday) and will continue on Sunday. The programme for the two days is as under:—

To-day (Saturday), 4 to 8 p.m.:—Public Session.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Chairman, Reception Committee):—Welcome address.

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—Presidential address.

Subjects:—Literacy in the City. Papers to be read by Mr. R. V. Parulekar. M.A., M.Ed., T.D. (Lond.), (Secretary, Schools Committee) and Miss K. Khandwalla. M.A., B.T. Discussion.

Housing and Health (including Sanitation) and Prostitution. Papers to be read by Miss G. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. B. H. Mehta, M.A., Ph.D. Discussion.

5-30 to 6:—Recess.

To-morrow (Sunday), 3 p.m.:—Public session.

Subjects:—(a) Prostitution in Bombay City. Paper to be read by Mr. P. G. Naik.

(b) Prostitution and Venereal Diseases. Paper to be read by Lt.-Col. J. M. Shah. M.B.E. I.M.S. Discussion.

Maternity and Child Welfare (including Birth-control). Papers to be read by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar. Discussion.

Resolutions and the appointment of the Committee to carry on the work on the lines suggested in the Conference.

Vote of Thanks.

4-30 to 5-30 p.m.:—Light refreshment. (Delegates and Reception Committee Members).

UNITED TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Kalappa's Call For Cementing Permanent Unity

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., who supported the resolution on unity at the Special Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in Nagpur on April 17 delivered the following address:

It is a matter of common rejoicing of every one present here to see that unity in the central organization of the working class of this country is no more a matter of mere discussion or negotiation but a "fait accompli." Ever since the unfortunate split took place in this city about nine years ago both the evolutionary and revolutionary ideas of the National Trades Union Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress have been drifting and drifting with rifts and rifts which ultimately as a result of the intense offensive of the Capitalist forces began to orientate leading to a new orientatian in the Central Organization of the working class movement of India. The split did not so much mean flinging of the hatchet at each other or flying at each other's throat or preventing of the organization of workers, as it challenged the right of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be the Central Organization of the working class of this country.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

Historically it is only the Trade Union Congress that is entitled to be the real Central or National Organization of the Indian working class. But the split unfortunately challenged this right of the Trade Union Congress. Negotiations for unity, therefore, began as early as in 1931. If it was merely a question of bringing about working unity it could have been achieved long ago. But that was not the object. The real aim and object of negotiations all these seven years have been to strive at organic or structural unity so as to restore to the Trade Union Congress its historical right to be the Central or National Organization of the working class. It, therefore, took such a long time and the object has been ultimately realised. The credit for this achievement goes to Mr. N. M. Joshi who enjoys a unique position as he could deliver the goods on behalf of the National Trades Union Federation.

IF LEADERS FAIL

The credit to the Trade Union Congress is greater still as various groups in this Organization could be brought together to realise the value of unity which alone could restore the historical right of the Central Organization. It is, therefore, a marvellous achievement to the various groups, delegates and members of the All-India Trade Union Congress. It was not an easy task to make the various groups agree to unity proposals as they suspected a fly in the ointment. Credit, therefore, goes to every one concerned in both the Organizations. But I will not be either jubilant or satisfied merely over the affiliation of the Federation with the Trade Union Congress just for a year. But I will regard it as a good beginning. The seed for unity sown in unity talks has resulted in the sprouting of the plant. But this plant has to be nursed very carefully and should not be uprooted by any violent treatment. The real credit can only go to the groups or individuals only when unity is cemented. It should, therefore, be the endeavour of all leaders in the Trade Union movement to see that unity is both permanent and lasting. If leaders fail to achieve this, it will be the duty of workers to cement unity so as to make the merger of the Federation in the Trade Union Congress permament and lasting.

Stadium Seats Dispute Ended

Hindu Gymkhana Grievance Amicably Settled

The "Chronicle" learns that the sudden visit of Mr. L. R. Tairsee in spite of his health—which we are glad to hear is improving gradually—to Bombay on 19|4|38 was in connection with the question of the stadium.

It is understood that owing to the intervention of Sir Nowrojee Saklatwalla, the question of seats to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana has been amicably and equitably settled and the legitimate grievance of the Hindus is now redressed.

It is further understood that the joint meeting of the Managing Committee at the Hindu Gymkhana and the Hindu Representative Matches Committee held on 20|4|38 has recommended to the general meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana to accept the arrangement; the Parsi Gymkhana v. the Islam Gymkhana have withdrawn their opposition to a larger number of seats being given to the Hindus.

The matter will come up for confirmation, by the Hindu Gymkhana whose general meeting has been called for 30|4|38. It may therefore be hoped that the next Pentangular Matches will be played with the usual enthusiasm and glamour.

MILL CHAWLS TENANTS' GRIEVANCES

Representation Sent To Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

In a letter to Gandhiji, tenants of city mills chawls inform that they have to drink unclean water from water-trough (hoj) and there are other hardships of latrine, light and lavatories. Letter is signed by hundred tenants.

Pastor Niemoeller, the ex-submarine commander and leader of the Confessional section of the Evangelical Church in Germany, has been brought back to Berin and is detained in the Moabit Prison.

Increase in Death Rate In City

The health returns of Bombay during the 16th week of 1938, i.e., the week ending 16th instant were as under:

The total mortality 742 was 69 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 33.2 on the census population of 1931 as against 564 for the 16th week of 1937 and the death rate 25.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 573 and the death-rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths, 198 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 91 attacks (including 5 imported cases—one each from Bhiwandi, Malabar, Afghanistan, Chiploon and Mangalore) and 65 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 7 deaths from typhoid. There were 7 attacks (including one imported from Ghatkopar) and 3 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever.

The number of live births registered during the week was 592 as against 608 for the 16th week of 1937 and 587 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

ELGIN CLUB TENNIS TOURNAMENT

GWALIOR, April 21.

In the doubles final match of the Elgin Club Tennis Tournament C. G. Chandorkar and Kaul beat Bodhraj and partner, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2. In men's singles final C. G. Chandorkar beat Kaul, 0-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

ON APRIL. 30TH

THE FLYING RANEE

INDIA'S FASTEST HOLIDAY TRAIN,

Completes One Year

OF SUCCESSFUL RUNNING.

ON THIS GREAT DAY ATTRACTIVE SOUVENIRS WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL PASSENGERS.

GET THE FLYING RANEE HABIT

SPEND ALL YOUR WEEK-ENDS BESIDE THE SEA.

ASK AT ANY STATION ON THE LOCAL SECTION FOR LIST OF HOTELS

B. B. & C. I. R.

Pandit D.Gopalacharlu's.

BALABHASKARA

For LIVER & SPLEEN DISORDERS.

SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS
AYURVEDASRAMAM, MADRAS.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Safar 21, 1357
Parsi: Avan 20, 1307
Hightide: 5-12 18-19
Lowtide: 0-06 11-13
Sunrise: 6h. 14m
Sunset: 6h. 58m.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
I. Com. and B. Com. Examination Results, 2 p.m.

SARASWAT CO-OP. BANK, LTD.
The second quarterly social meeting of the members of the Bank will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Griha.

PUBLIC HARIKIRTAN
St. Godhadebuwa alias Gadge Maharaja will deliver his public Harikirtan at Tata Mill, Dadar to-day (Saturday) at night.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
The band of St. Mary's High School will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CALL TO MEMBERS OF S. W. SOCIETY
The members of the Social Workers' Society are requested to be present at the Blavatsky Hall for the Social Workers' Conference to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL
The special general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) in the Office Hall (Laxmi Nivas Chandavarkar Road) to adopt the constitution of club.

W. I. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LD.
Owing to the match between the Young Goans 'A' and the Apollo Rainbow 'A' having ended in a draw, the replay will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.
The match between the winners of the above versus the South Kanara 'A' will be advised later.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE
A private view of a comprehensive exhibition of Mythological Paintings on Traditional Lines, by Sugimoto and Murayama (of Japan) will be held at Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road (opposite C. J. Hall) to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Morakami will declare the exhibition open.

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION
Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-op. Institute, the session of the above class will commence from to-day (Saturday) at Maratha High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus). After the Inaugural Address by Mr. B. H. Bhatporia, Chairman of the Branch at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Prof. S. G. Beri, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Principles of Co-operation."

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

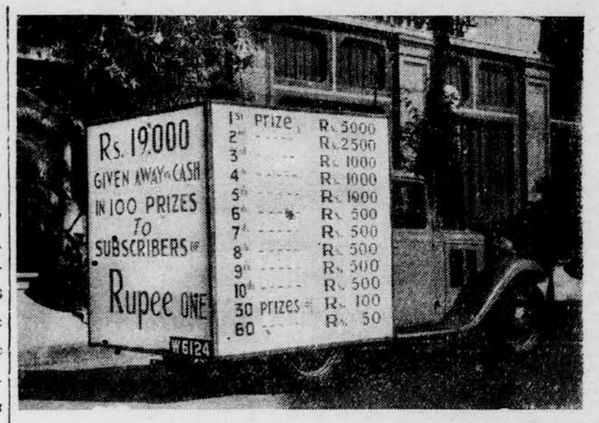
CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalaya". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. To-day and to-morrow at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Gold is where you find it." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Ramona". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

BENGALI EDUCATION SOCIETY
The foundation-laying ceremony of the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall of the Anglo-Bengali School will take place to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Plot 163, Naigaum Estate, near Dadar Fire Brigade (Vincent Road) Station. Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will lay the foundation stone.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD
Under the auspices of the above Institute, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. S. R. Daver on "The New Income Tax Bill", at the Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

MANAV-SEVAK SAMAJ MEETING
To demand social legislations from the Congress Government, a public meeting under the auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity (Manav-Sevak Samaj) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of the Kalishankar Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

POSTAL NOTICES
Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all mails for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Sibajak' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 24th instant respectively.
Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Largs Bay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 27th instant.



The Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund will be aided by the above car, which will tour the City. The driver will accept all donations of one rupee or more, for which he will issue numbered receipts which may possibly win prizes ranging from Rs. 5,000 downwards.

Journal Of Venereal Diseases

With the current number of Indian journal of Venereal Diseases (101, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4), enters upon its fourth year. This quarterly aims to present original articles of outstanding value dealing with the pathological, clinical, sociological and historical aspects of these dreadful diseases and will be found of interest by the general practitioners as by the specialists.

Extra Show Of "Nirmala" On Sunday Morning

The Publicity Manager, Bombay Talkies, writes:—
In view of the Curfew Order now prevailing in Bombay, the management of the Bombay Talkies and the Roxy Talkies regret very much that they cannot hold more than 2 shows every day of "Nirmala" and thus many intending spectators have to be disappointed. They are, therefore, holding an extra show to accommodate the public on Sunday the 24th instant at 10 a.m. at Roxy.

KANNADA SANGEETA SABHA, (AMATEURS)
The seventh anniversary of the "Kannada Sangeeta Sabha, (Amateurs) Bombay" of 'Kalachakra' fame will be celebrated at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 24th instant in the premises of the Sabha's Office at Police Court Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Rao. The programme includes a musical concert by Mr. S. S. Rao, the Musical Director of the Sabha.

To-morrow's Flag Salutation

AT 'C' WARD
Under the auspices of 'C' Ward Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed on Sunday, April 24 at 8 a.m. Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi. Smt. Kantaben Khandavala will hoist the Flag.

AT VILE PARLE
Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly national Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed on Sunday April 24 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Chhavani Buildings, Ghorebunder Road, Vile Parle.
Sjt. Ratubhai Desai will hoist the national flag.
All are invited to attend.
A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 24th April at the Chhavani Buildings, Ghorbunder Road, after the monthly flag salutation ceremony is over.

AT GHATKOPAR
Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, on Sunday, the 24th instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Programmes of national Flag Salutation and Clove Boycott Day will be held at Satyagraha Chhavani.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS
Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present in full uniform at the Congress House tomorrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) They are also requested to bring with them all the Congress membership books in their possession. The usual weekly parade will not be held to-morrow.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS
The Fellowship School is celebrating the tenth anniversary celebrations from to-day (Saturday) to 30th instant. The following is the programme:—
(1) Sports to-day (Saturday) from 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Mr. Mahomed I. Rowjee, Sheriff of Bombay will preside.
(2) Opening of the School Exhibition of Pupils' Work and Pupils' Programme of Entertainment on Sunday the 24th instant from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will open the Exhibition and preside.
(3) School Mothers' Meeting (Infants and Primary Dept.) and Fancy Dress Festival. Tuesday (26th instant) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Shreemati Lilavati Munshi will preside.
(4) School Pupils' Work (recitation and drama) in Gujarati and English, on Thursday (28th instant) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Shreemati Jayashreeben Raiji will preside.
(5) School Social (Annual Report Pupils' programme of Dancing and Music), on Saturday (30th instant) from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Hon. Mr. B. G Kher will preside

SHIP'S ENGINEER DISAPPEARS

Cargo Boat Mystery

A local correspondent writes:—
The Colombo Harbour Police were busy making extensive enquiries on Wednesday into the circumstances of the mysterious disappearance of an Engineer of a cargo vessel which arrived in port in the morning. The missing man is Mr. J. F. Pereira, Chief Engineer of the 'Jalatarang.' It was reported that he disappeared on Monday night while the vessel was on her way to Colombo from Rangoon.
The Captain of the vessel told a 'Daily News' reporter that when he heard of the disappearance he had the ship thoroughly searched. There was, however, no sign of the missing man. It was therefore surmised, he said, that Mr. Pereira had fallen overboard.
"When I saw the man on the previous day", said the Captain, "he seemed quite in his senses and looked as if he had no worries. Where he is now I don't know. I had the ship searched, but he has not been found."
MESSAGE TO LOCAL AGENTS
A message was despatched by the Captain to Messrs. Narottam and Pereira Ltd., the Colombo Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, informing them that the Chief Engineer, an Indian, was missing.
The police, it is understood, will continue their enquiries.
In the meantime, Mr. R. F. Rust, Second Engineer of the "Jalavijaya" the sister ship of the "Jalatarang" will succeed Mr. Pereira as Chief Engineer.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

Swell The Rupee Fund

BOMBAY, April 22.
The Rupee Fund, organised by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, in aid of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has already, it is learnt, met with a ready response. Numbered receipts are now available at the following places:—
(1) The Mayor's Office. Corporation Hall,
(2) The Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, Town Hall, Bombay, and its branches.
(3) The Imperial Bank of India, Bombay and all its Branches in Bombay Presidency.
(4) The Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and all its Branches, in Bombay Presidency.
(5) The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and all its Branches in Bombay Presidency.
(6) The Bombay Garage, Chowpatty, and all its Branches and dealer organisations.
(7) The Western India Automobile Association, Bombay, and all its Branches.
(8) The Punjab National Bank.
(9) The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., and on Hornby Road Showrooms.
(10) The B.E.S.T. Showrooms.
(11) Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mandvi.
(12) Messrs Army and Navy.
(13) Messrs Whiteaways and Laidlaw.
(14) Messrs Chunilal B. Mehta, 51, Marwari Bazaar.
(15) Messrs Evans Fraser.
(16) Taj Mahal Hotel.
(17) Hotel Majestic.

A number of other centres will be arranged later.
A car bearing placards giving details of the prizes offered by the Rupee Fund will also tour various localities of Bombay and numbered receipts can be obtained from the driver on payment of donations to the fund.
Lady Lumley has chosen a hundred winning prizes, and altogether Rs. 19,000 will be given in prizes, ranging from Rs. 5,000, which is the first prize.
In an interview with this paper, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay, pointed out that the Rupee Fund will be an important factor in eradicating the scourge of tuberculosis, which in the Bombay Presidency alone, causes thousands of deaths every year. 95 per cent. of the money collected would be retained for Anti-Tuberculosis work in the Bombay Presidency.
"Even persons who are not lucky enough to get any prizes", said the Mayor, "will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are subscribing to a fund which is raised for an honourable cause, and that they have played their part towards saving the lives not only of many now afflicted with the disease, but of those belonging to generations yet unborn."

ARYA SAMAJ, VILE PARLE
Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj (Vile Parle) the following programme has been arranged for to-day (Saturday) at Tilak Mandir, Gokhale Hall (East):
Magic lantern show: Lecture on "Our role in the problem of World's peace" by (1) Pt. Biharilal Shastri, (2) Pt. Vijayshankerjee, (3) Pt. Laxmanrao Ogle.
There will be musical entertainment also

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

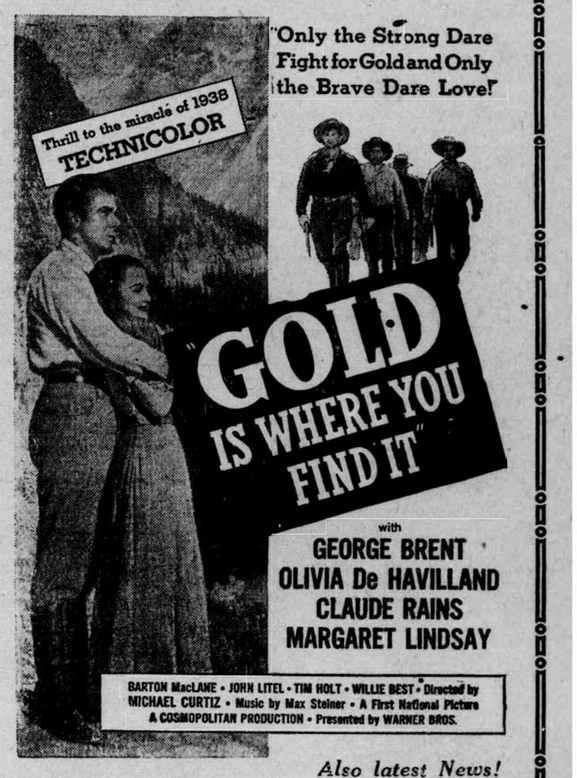
The Bandra Municipal School Board, says Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara, the Chairman of the said Board, is striving hard to introduce compulsory education in the Bandra Municipal area. A circular letter has been issued warning all suburban parents not to fail to send their children between 6 and 11 to school under the Primary Education Act which is shortly to be enforced by the above School Board.
The scheme I understand has been in existence for quite a long time now, but default is mostly noticed amongst illiterate parents, who pay very little heed to the Board's warnings, and therefore, stricter measures are to be adopted. After the mentioned circular letter has been distributed, special notices will be issued to those parents who do not comply with School Boards rules. And if even then no heed is paid, the defaulters will for the first time be fined either a rupee or two, but should the offence continue, the fine will be raised to eight annas per day during the absence of the child.
This move of the Board I am sure will be highly appreciated by the citizens of Bandra, and the Board deserves to be congratulated.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS
While, on the subject of primary education, I must draw Government's attention to the desirability of giving grants to private primary schools in the Bandra area. To mention one, the St. Sebastian School, on St. Peter's Road, Bandra, which imparts education to no less than 250 poor children, is I understand only sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150. This institution was organised by a small association of Chapel Road, Bandra, and was for over 25 years housed in a rent free bungalow, until recently when with the help of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, the institution secured a new building of its own.
It has in the past imparted education to hundreds of residents from the neighbourhood of Bandra and the number tends to increase yearly, which is a clear sign of its progress.
The small amount sanctioned, has put the authorities of this school in a difficulty and there is every danger of this institution closing up. The School Board who are striving hard to make compulsory primary education a success, would do well to consider the question of sufficient Government grants is private primary institutions, this I think will help considerably to make their plans a success.

Deanna Durbin sings four songs in Universal's refreshing comedy drama "Mad About Music"

EROS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Management have pleasure in announcing that
The most talked of— the most Sensational
Musical of the Year will be screened
For the SECOND WEEK !!
Even the biggest Theatre of the EAST was found too small to accommodate thousands of Bombay Cinema Fans!
BOMBAY IS DEANNA MAD!
Make a date now to see lovely, delightful
DEANNA DURBIN
in
MAD ABOUT MUSIC
It bubbles with Gaiety
Sparkles with youth
Glitters with smartness.

Important Announcement
for Suburbanites and Children!!
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 24th April
there will be a SPECIAL MORNING SHOW at 10 A.M.
HALF RATES! Stalls 9 Annas
HALF RATES! Balcony: 1|2.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Thrill to the miracle of 1938
TECHNICOLOR
"Only the Strong Dare
Fight for Gold and Only
the Brave Dare Love!"
GOLD
IS WHERE YOU
FIND IT"
with
GEORGE BRENT
OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
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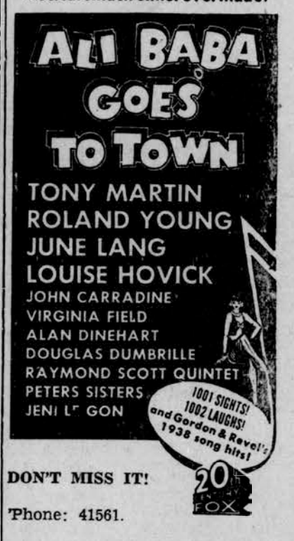

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938

CHIRALA FIRING

Mr. Justice Horwill's report on the recent police firing incident at Chirala in Guntur District in Andhra and the Madras Government's remarks thereon have considerably clarified the situation created by that unfortunate incident. It will be convenient to state at the outset the essential facts of the case. A strike was declared early in February last in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Distributing Company's Factory at Chirala, and by the 14th there was strong tension between the strikers who numbered half and who had decided to resume work and the other half, determined to keep up the strike at any cost. On the 14th all the strikers and sympathisers, in all between three and six thousand men, assembled in front of the factory which was kept open. Unfortunately, Mr. Yoganarayan, who led the section that was determined to keep up the strike and who had asked his men not to go near the factory, was not himself present there to restrain his men. Nor had he deputed anyone else for the task. As against this huge and excited crowd the police force consisted of only 43 men, 15 of whom had lathis and 15 had rifles. When the crowd became violent and refused to disperse, a series of lathi charges were made and warning was given that if the crowd did not disperse, the police would resort to firing. The lathi charges and warnings were apparently of no avail, and the police opened fire. The crowd, it is reported, did not disperse even after the first shot which disabled one man. As stated before Mr. Justice Horwill by a large number of witnesses, the crowd grew even more menacing. Three more shots were then ordered and fired. They killed three and wounded one. Then and only then was the disturbance brought to a close

Justice Horwill's Finding

The Madras Government, shortly after, asked Mr. Justice Horwill to record his findings on (1) "the origin as well as the more immediate causes of the disturbances at Chirala and (2) the justification, and propriety or otherwise of the steps taken by the local authorities in dealing with the incidents of the 14th February." We shall here concern ourselves with only the second question. Mr. Justice Horwill is explicit on this point. He says in his report: "I am satisfied that it was necessary for the police to disperse the crowd, that the crowd refused to disperse, that the lathi charges became increasingly ineffective because of the widening of the front, and that the only way to disperse the crowd and hold them in check was to fire. That it was necessary to fire again is shown by the admission of two Union witnesses that even after the police had fallen back with their rifles pointed at the crowd, the crowd was just as near. I am of opinion that the Magistrate and the police exercised reasonable control of the force at their disposal and could not avoid a recourse to firearms." We have no materials on the strength of which we can to any extent question the justice of these findings, so far as they go and it has to be remembered that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was not satisfied with the enquiry made by Mr. Justice Horwill and demanded a fresh enquiry. We shall concede that, in the actual circumstances just at the time of the firing, the firing was inevitable. But the question arises: were not those circumstances themselves alterable? Could not precautionary measures have averted the need for firing?

Wanted Effective Measures

Mr. Justice Horwill himself considers this question. In particular he considers whether a larger lathi force might have avoided firing. But he has doubts about this and remarks: "I cannot say that the District Superintendent of Police had grounds for apprehension that he would have needed a larger force". Opinions will differ on this point. We feel that as the police had a fair warning of a grave disturbance, they could and should have used a larger lathi force. There would then have been a good chance of firing being prevented. It is curious the Government, in their resolution on the report, do not consider this question at all. They rightly regret that Mr. Yoganarayana, the leader of the strikers, was not on the spot. They say: "He must have anticipated the gathering of crowds with mutually opposite intentions. If he did not anticipate this, it was extraordinary optimism". For similar reasons the police authorities must be deemed to have displayed extraordinary optimism in not using a larger lathi force. The police could also have sent for Mr. Yoganarayana. Government themselves admit that "such a step, if it was possible, might have saved the extreme measure." Government also rightly suggest that tear gas and similar measures may avert firing. That suggestion has often been made in the past both by the public and Government. But why should there be any delay in giving effect to it? Finally, Government make a timely appeal to both employers and employees to make every possible effort to avoid a breach of the peace when disputes arise between them. And they also give a timely warning to employers that it may often be necessary for them, when a dispute is under negotiation, "to prevent a trial of strength by not allowing the factory to resume work under condition inviting dangerous conflicts." They have already taken action on these lines against the management of the Madura Mills. But such action must necessarily be a temporary palliative. The whole question of industrial peace calls for effective measures both through legislation and otherwise.

Realism Must Be Exposed

Propagandist reports which enthusiastically boosted the Anglo-Italian agreement sought to convey the impression that it was welcomed all the world over. But that palpable lie could not, of course, be kept up for any length of time. And the earlier reports had gradually to yield to facts that it provoked only criticism and disappointment in non-Fascist countries. The latest instance in this connection is a Paris newspaper's report about the attitude of the French Government. According to the French Government "France cannot rely on an arrangement to which she is not a contracting party to settle the conditions of evacuation of foreign volunteers in Spain." On the eve of the meeting of the League Council this is a welcome declaration. Senor Del Vayo is going to draw the Council's attention to the Anglo-Italian agreement and to raise the whole question of intervention in Spain. This is an opportunity which, let us hope, France and other democratic Powers will not miss. Nothing may come out of protests at Geneva but the blatantly treacherous hypocrisy of British "realism" must be publicly exposed.

CHINA WILL WIN

Myth Of Japanese Invincibility Shattered

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I have a theory that the present conflict in China concerns not only China's existence as an independent State and peace in the Far East, but that world peace in general is also at stake", said Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yaun, addressing journalists at a reception at the Chinese Embassy. Dr. Sun Fo, formerly Minister of Railways, is a son of Sun Yat-sen.

He believed that if China succeeded in driving out the Japanese no world war would arise out of the conflict. So long as China could defend herself against the invaders no third-Power intervention was needed to solve the problem. The Soviet Union, which had concentrated a great force in the Far East, would not intervene unless it were convinced that China was losing. Intervention by Russia might lead to the outbreak of world war. The best means of avoiding such a calamity was for the democratic States to support China and so strengthen her resistance that she would be able to defeat Japan single-handed.

"The Chinese people are confident that we shall win, and press reports, show that the tide is turning", he said.

China had between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men fighting the invaders, and 8,000,000 or 8,500,000 young men were being trained in the interior provinces. In a year China would have about 2,000,000 men in the field. The Japanese had sent 1,000,000 men to China, and 300,000 of them or more had been killed or wounded. If anything happened in Manchuria Japan would not be able to look after both fronts.

Dr. Sun Fo said the myth that the Japanese Army was invincible had been shattered, and also the myth that the Chinese Army could not fight. The Chinese soldiers were fighting as inspired men for the nation's freedom and independence.

He believed that after the war China would become more Westernised, although she would not scrap her old-world culture.

Dr. Sun Fo spoke with some bitterness of the League's failure to deal with Japan's occupation of Manchuria in 1931.

"We hope that with the defeat of Japan—it may take us five or ten years—European statesmen will have the inspiration to restore the unsefulness of the League of Nations. China is still a member of the League, and we in China believe that some sort of collective system must be re-established."

Anglo-Italian Argument About Arabia.

A secret Anglo-Italian "gentleman's agreement" about Arabia, made in 1927, will be officially revealed for the first time when the Drummond-Ciano pact is signed.

It sprang out of Sir Austen Chamberlain's talk with the Duce while at Leghorn on a yachting trip.

But it was actually negotiated by Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British diplomatic agent in Arabia, and Commendatore Gasperini, the Italian Governor of Eritrea.

The British Foreign Office and the Italian Foreign Office had been mutually suspicious of each other's diplomatic activities in Arabia.

Britain had just made treaties with King Ibn Saud and the Idrisi Emir; Italy, a treaty with the Imam of the Yemen.

So they reassured each other by secret understanding of mutual respect for their interests on the Arabian shores of the Red Sea.

It was a pretty harmless sort of affair. But it was feared apparently that it might arouse suspicions of a coming partitiorn of Arabia.

So it was decided not to sign a convention—which must have been registered at Geneva and made public.

Instead there was an "agreed record" of the conversations.

Now something very like the phrasing of that 11-year-old and almost forgotten agreement is being incorporated in the Drummond-Ciano pact—and we shall be told what an important achievement it is.

The national executive of the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction is sending to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary a resolution calling upon the Government to demand the immediate withdrawal by Italy of all forces, technicians and material from Spain as a first necessity for any agreement, and to restore to the Spanish Government the international right to buy arms with which to protect its nationals.

The council affirmed that unless strong action on these lines was taken there would be grave danger of the virtual encirclement of France and a threat to British and French Imperial interests and trade through the Mediterranean.

"The council further considers" the resolution added, "that the

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6.)

EUROPEAN CAULDRON

A Witch-Cave View

By H. N. Brailsford

There are moments when the most rational among us envy our ancestors for their belief in witchcraft. If I knew a reliable witch of Endor, I should visit her cave without delay.

We are all trying to devise, late in the day, the steps that may save us from the wrath to come. That is true of the entire population of Europe.

In London and Paris, Barcelona and Prague, we are all guessing, and for all its Marxist science Moscow is guessing too.

How long can our Spanish comrades hold out? How much longer can the People's Front in France survive the present strains and tensions, and what will follow it when it breaks?

When will Hitler risk his next stroke, and will it fall upon the Czechs?

If any witch could answer such questions as these, we should know how to concert our attack and our defence.

If we have many months before us, then it might be wise to devote all our energies to the relatively slow political task of converting the official Labour Party to the idea of a Peace Alliance or People's Front.

But that can change British policy only after a General Election, and that will come when Mr. Chamberlain thinks fit

But if the emergency is much more pressing and the time factor much shorter, then it is on some form of direct action that we must concentrate.

Could the Labour Movement break the ban on arms and volunteers for Spain by an open act of defiance?

If the Labour Party, boldly proclaiming what it was about to do, itself raised a corps of volunteers and itself provided arms, would the Law Officers dare to drag his Majesty's Opposition into court?

Dishonest Farce

But if not—and I think not—then the whole dishonest farce of Non-Intervention would be ended. Some of us, like the South Wales miners, are asking whether a one-day general strike would break the deadlock.

Lastly, we are all looking to the many trades involved in rearmament. Will they follow the engineers? For if this Government met with a flat refusal from the workers to discuss any easing of their craft rules to further a policy they condemn, it would soon have to make way for a Ministry that organised Labour could trust.

But if this plan is to work, the refusal must be set down in plain English, and it must be based on political grounds.

There are here two distinct issues. One of them would arise even under the best of Governments: What safeguards ought the Unions to seek, if they consent to dilution and speeding up?

But it would be a waste of time to enter into any debate on that subject, until the political issue is settled. The engineers have shown the way.

Until the Spanish Republic is free to buy arms for its defence; until the French are assured that this country will stand behind them over Spain; until the treacherous bargain with Mussolini is abandoned, there can be no honourable dealing over rearmament.

That means, in plain words, that only a Government pledged to a stand against the Dictators can hope for sacrifices from the workers.

Flesh v. Machines

These are the weapons at our disposal. If we are to choose wisely, we must consider the time factor.

Something has happened in Spain during the past week. Our thanks are due in the first place to General Franco. That statesman announced that the autonomy of Catalonia will be revoked and its language suppressed.

Now the Catalans are no more Spaniards than the Irish are Englishmen. The effect of his proclamation was instantaneous. The Catalans awakened to their peril with a spirit and unanimity that have changed the whole outlook.

Then came on Saturday the dramatic flight of 200 Republican 'planes over Barcelona. When the March offensive began, the Republic had at most 100 against Franco's 700.

As in November, 1936, at the darkest hour, help had come. One feels it at work as one reads between the meagre lines of the official news. There is a new stubbornness in defence and a new determination in attack. In spite of the overwhelming odds, when 'plane meets 'plane, and tank faces tank, the Republic has the advantage in men.

So long as any hope remains that arms in adequate quantity will arrive, it will oppose human flesh to Fascist machines.

The Russians, hampered by ice and distance, are doing their part. How long have we, before it is too late?

That depends on ourselves. If at once we take the first steps, reckoning that it is criminal to lose a day, we shall thereby win time for our long-range plans to take effect

Problem Of France

The French, meanwhile, are facing the same problem. The People's Front has been in power for nearly two years, but in that short time five Cabinets have wrestled in vain with the financial crisis and the menace of the irresistible Fascist advance.

The epidemic of strikes reveals what is passing in the workers' minds. They are losing faith not merely in Blum, or in the Socialist and Communist parties, but in political action altogether.

Triumphant majorities, they begin to feel, are useless; they can legislate for the 40 hours week or what you will, but when the Act

(Continued on page 9 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ALIENS IN FRANCE

France, unlike Britain, has justly enjoyed the reputation of being an asylum for aliens and political refugees. She has suffered a good deal for its hospitality which the alien of a particular kind has honoured more in abusing than in honouring. The revelations in connection with the "Cagoulards" plot showed how near to a reactionary disaster France herself had come. It was time for the French Government to sit up and take notice of its "guests" if French democracy was to be saved from internal fascist revolution inspired and assisted from outside. It is, therefore, welcome news that the Government has announced "the long-promised measures to tighten up control over foreigners and that over 220 aliens have already been deported in a week." The strategy of International Fascism is two fold: overt aggression and covert plottings inside the countries. France has done well to take drastic measures in regard to the latter. By the way, it is significant to note that British caution and vigilance is almost mainly confined to refugees from and not emissaries of, Nazism and Fascism.

SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

Unless something extraordinary happens in the meantime, the Sino-Japanese war is, paradoxically enough, taking a turn decisively in favour of the Chinese. The Japanese are playing into their hands if the report is true that the present offensive is taken as a final one, that is, the aggressor is staking his all on it. For if it is true, even a succession of victories as a result of this offensive will only end in the beginning of more reverses. Chinese will not collapse—indeed, we doubt if the Japanese will meet even with immediate success—in such a way as so leave the aggressor in possession of China. But, if this is the final offensive, the aggression will collapse. The Chinese military authorities emphasise, says a Hankow message, that Chinese forces will continue to adopt mobile warfare tactics with large bodies of troops independently attacking Japanese flanks. Such tactics cannot be conquered in China by the drive which the enemy is reported to have launched.

STILL ANOMALOUS

According to our Simla correspondent it has been decided that hereafter no Civician in a province will be appointed Governor of that province. But it is not yet quite clear whether an exception will be made in the case of Mr. Dain, Acting Governor-Designate of Bihar, on the ground that after his Governorship he will not revert to his old post in the province but will proceed on leave, preparatory to retirement. We fail to see why there should be any exception to the rule at all. Nor is it a justification for an exception that a Minister's subordinate, suddenly placed above him as Governor, will not go back to his post. The anomaly is there, though somewhat mitigated. We are told that in Mr. Dain's appointment there was no intention to slight the Ministers in Orissa. But even if the intentions were good, they cannot justify a wrong thing. However, we shall leave the whole question in the hand of the Congress Working Committee.

WARDHA SCHEME

That 5,000 men, including several graduates, applied for admission to the Vidyamandir Training School at Wardha proves more the applicants' unemployment than their enthusiasm for the new Wardha scheme of education. Gandhiji himself admitted this in his address to the selected applicants. In all probability these selected men have a genuine enthusiasm for the scheme and it is no small thing for them to be selected as pioneers in working out a scheme devised by Gandhiji. At the present stage we can only watch the somewhat sudden inauguration of the scheme with sympathy and with the hope that the errors and shortcomings therein will be rectified in the light of experience. So far as our own Presidency is concerned, we must wait for the report of the Government Committee appointed to examine the scheme.

AYURVEDIC & TIBBI COLLEGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The annual report for the year 1937 of the Research Institute of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College of Delhi will be read not only with interest but also admiration. The Institute is one of the very few of its type in this country, and, in spite of various handicaps, it is doing pioneering scientific investigation of Indian drugs, which has been highly spoken of by Indian and foreign scientists like Col. Chopra and Prof. Barger. The Institute is in urgent need of a pharmacological section and a manufacturing annexe, the latter of which will be helpful in utilising the research in a practical manner. The Director has also made a strong case for suitable support from the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, which the Institute fully deserves in view of the possibility of the indigenous systems proving effective in the anti-T. B. campaign.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

There was reticence in the reference to the loss of life and property of Moslems in the communal riots in many provinces of late; the choice of words might be taken to imply that Moslems have been the oly sufferers, others than Moslems the only aggressors. That reading of events may serve for a political conference where it seems desirable to use every opportunity of "showing the flag." We are far from convinced that the appeasement for which all good citizens sigh will be promoted by everything said on Sunday and Monday.'

—"Statesman" of Calcutta on the Muslim League Session

* * *

Mr. Dain, the Acting Governor Designate of Orissa, will, it is reported, retire after his term of Governorship.

The Ministers protested on the ground that a subordinate of theirs was being placed at their head. The problem has been solved by sparing Mr. Dain the awkwardness of having Ministers at his head again!

What a statesmanlike solution and how brilliantly British!

* * *

Apropos of the proposal to utilise Indian troops in cases of emergency on behalf of Great Britain our Simla correspondent reports that Simla and Whitehall "are not seeing eye to eye" as regards the financial implications of the scheme.

Nothing serious. It is because they do not stand face to face but shoulder to shoulder.

* * *

The Chairman of the Lancashire delegation to India told Reuter that "the delegation was going on a short and hurried visit."

And that's all that is necessary too. The visit is needed as a mere formality.

Or, is it really more serious than that and undertaken in response to some urgent S. O. S. from the Government of India?

* * *

Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta declared in the Assembly that he was "the most unemployed man in India."

Good heavens, what more does he want?

But sorry we forgot. Yes we sympathise with him and fully appreciate the genuineness of his grievance when facing Mr. Latthe, if not Mr. Kher too.

* * *

If, promised Comrade Mehta, the Prime Minister would give an undertaking that he would not introduce the Wardha Scheme with the rule making power proposed to be taken, he would withdraw three-fourths of his objection (Laughter).

The diehard one-fourth cannot, of course, be withdrawn. That is due to the Comrade being—the most unemployed man in India.

* * *

Incidentally, there is no confirmation of the suggestion that Comrade Mehta is prepared to promise to withdraw three-fourths of his implacable opposition to the "Wardha Scheme" if it is undertaken to change its provocative name.

* * *

TRAFFIC NEAR BANK OF ENGLAND.

New Control Plans.

In anticipation of the welcome rush from Italy and Germany?

* * *

The Negus has announced his intention of being represented at the session of the League Council on May 1.

Time enough for Lord Halifax to go fully prepared to meet and denounce realistically this menace to world peace and to European appeasement.

* * *

Talking of Lord Halifax and British Realism, why, asks the Junior Colleague, is the unofficial home of British Foreign policy named Clivedon?

Because Clive House, Clive Mansion, Clive Palace etc. would not have been really realistic.

* * *

It now appears that the £2,000,000 worth of property owned by Archduke Otto in Austrtia was seized some weeks ago.

We were needlessly wondering why the Nazis were adopting the unusual course of bringing him to "trial" first.

* * *

Angry Wife: You should have married some stupid, credulous girl.

Husband: I did the best I could.

For Expansion Of Primary Education

Constitution Of Provincial Boards

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH CITY TROUBLE? LOBBY RUMOURS

At the rate at which the business in the Bombay Legislative Assembly is proceeding, one can safely say that the current session will go on to the end of the first week of May, part of Thursday and the whole of Friday was devoted to the discussion of a single clause in the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, which the Government are anxious to get through very soon. There are still 13 clauses to be dealt with.

The Clause referred to the constitution of a Provincial Board of Primary Education to examine and recommend schemes for the organisation, co-ordination and expansion of primary education, and for the co-relation of primary education with the system of education as a whole in the Province.

OPPOSITION ONSLAUGHT.

MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION MOVED SEVERAL AMENDMENTS TO THIS CLAUSE. OF THEM ONE SOUGHT THAT ELECTIONS TO THE BOARD SHOULD NOT BE GOVERNED BY COMMUNAL CONSIDERATIONS, WHILE ANOTHER WANTED THAT, EVEN THOSE WHO WERE NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD POSSESS THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS AS THAT REQUIRED OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS.

The Prime Minister declared that NO UNQUALIFIED OR IGNORANT MAN WOULD BE APPOINTED SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS A MEMBER OF A CERTAIN COMMUNITY. But men like Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar could not be excluded from the Board, just because they represented minority interests. NOR SHOULD MEN LIKE MAHATMA GANDHI BE EXCLUDED FROM BEING MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD, JUST BECAUSE THEY DID NOT POSSESS THE QUALIFICATIONS THAT WERE REQUIRED OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS.

EMERGENCY LEGISLALTION.

THE LOBBIES WERE FULL OF RUMOURS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT BRINGING IN AN EMERGENCY LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH THE TROUBLED CONDITION IN THE CITY. AS TO WHAT SHAPE THE LEGISLATION WILL TAKE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO STATE AT PRESENT.

Proceedings In Detail

Further consideration of the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act was taken up by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Friday when it resumed its sitting with Hon. G. V. Mavlankar in the Chair

Mr. J. G. More moved an amendment to the effect that instead of three out of the twelve members of the Provincial School Board being Government officers, there shall only be two Government officers. He felt that official element in the Board should be as less as possible, otherwise the officials would dominate the Board and succeed in inducing the non-official members to uphold their view.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister on behalf of Government, stated that he could not understand what powers the officials would have to induce the non-official members of the Board Another point was that the provision made was that the officials shall be not more than three. It did not mean there would be three. It may be there would be only one or two. All this depended on the circumstances. It should also not be forgotten that the Provincial Board was after all an advisory body.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

JHABWALA'S AMENDMENT

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala moved an amendment to the effect that the officials on the Board should be members with experience of educational administration. Since the Provincial Board was an all important body governing the system of education in the province, he felt that it should consist of men with experience of educational administration.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher was surprised at the amendment. He thought that it was not essential that men with educational experience should be members of the Board. Principals and Headmasters of schools might be appointed.

Mr. Jhabwala said that his fear was that men without educational experience might be elected to the Board and, therefore, there ought to be some members who possess that experience.

Hon Mr. B. G. Kher stated that the expression "Government official" meant only Government Educational officials.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik then moved an amendment to the effect that instead of the words "the members of the said Board shall hold office for a period of three years" the following should be inserted in the Bill." The members of the said Board shall be citizens and not representatives of any community and shall hold office for three years.

Mr. Mandalik said that it was absolutely essential to do away with representation on this body on communal lines. Let there be men with the necessary qualifications and it did not matter to what community they belonged.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher stated that the amended clause would make interesting reading. The amended clause would mean that the citizen shall not belong to any community. Unfortunately in this country, everyone, when born belonged to some community or the other and later became a citizen, though he remained a member of that community. He understood the desire of the mover of the amendment, but unfortunately the amendment had been so worded that it could not be accepted.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the amendment considered that the Prime Minister had treated the amendment lightheartedly (Premier; No. No. not at all). The object of the amendment was that nobody should come to the Board because he belonged to this or that community, his belonging to a certain community being the only qualification. For example Mr. Nurie was a member of the Cabinet and a Mussalman, but he was not a representative of the Muslims.

Prime Minister: Question.

JUST RIGHT.

Mr. J. G. More opposed the amendment and said that Nationalism and communalism should go hand in hand. He did not see any reason why one should object to communalism if it helped nationalism. He agreed there were limitations to communalism. That communalism which encroached on the rights of other communities deserved to be condemned, but if the communalism meant fighting for the just rights of the community, he did not see any reason why it should be objected to. Nobody, none in this country, is contemplating doing away with the various communities in the country. And so long as the communities remained why should not the communities fight for their just rights, he asked.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker said that the Prime Minister had misunderstood the intention of Mr. Mandalik. He knew what Mr. Mandalik wanted and had cleverly ridiculed the amendment. Mr. Mandalik did not want that capable men from the backward or intermediate classes should be kept out of the Board. What Mr. Mandalik wanted was that they should not come to the Board merely because they belonged to a certain community.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala considered that the amendment was not happily worded and was open to misunderstanding. Government had studiously avoided any mention of

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2.)

Intervention On Behalf Of Shareholders

British Note On Confiscation Of Mexican Oil Concern

MEXICO CITY, April 22.

A second British Government note to Mexico which was presented by the British Minister today maintains integrally the opinions previously expressed on the oilfields expropriation question and says that the British Government cannot admit the validity of the Mexican Government's argument.

A more particular reply to the case put forward by the Mexican Government will be made in due course but the Ambassador has been instructed to make an immediate answer to the two points of the Mexican note, firstly on the contention that as the Mexican Eagle is a Mexican legal entity, the British Government is precluded from intervening on its behalf and secondly on the contention that a denial of justice cannot be held to have occurred because the case is still sub-judice.

With regard to the first the note recalls that the representations made on April 8 were not made as a result of a request from the company. The British Government are not intervening on behalf of the Mexican Eagle Company but on behalf of a very large majority of shareholders who are British.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES FOR MADRAS

Tamil Nadu Congress To Take Up Boycott Question

MADRAS, April 22.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee have received a telegram from Indians in Zanzibar to the effect that a consignment of 1,765 bales of clove from Zanzibar has been booked and will reach Madras Harbour next week per s.s. "Incomati."

The T. N. Provincial Congress Committee is considering what effective measures are to be taken to boycott the Zanzibar cloves, and specific measures in this behalf will be decided upon on "The Clove Boycott Day," Sunday (April 24th).—United Press.

JINNAH'S APPEAL TO BENGAL MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, left to-night for Bombay, where he is going to meet Gandhiji on April 28.

Approached by the "Associated Press" for an impression of his visit to Bengal this time. Mr Jinnah said:

"I am glad that the Muslim League is forging ahead and from all reports and what I have seen, it seems that its influence has penetrated every corner of Bengal. And I can venture to say that any intrigue or effort to break the Muslim League or the Huq Ministry will only break our opponents.

My appeal to the Mussalmans of Bengal is that they should join the league and rally round the only platform and the flag of the All-India Muslim League. I know we shall succeed".

Maulana Shaukat Ali also left to-day.—A. P.

IN AID OF ANTI-T. B. FUND

Various gymnastic and physical culture institutions will be combined under the leadership of Dr. Mrs. Gilder to present a most spectacular show of its kind in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund on Sunday May 1 at 10 A.M. at the Eros Theatre, under the distinguished patronage of Lady Lumley.

Leading men and women sandows of the city will participate in the programme which will include hair-raising feats of strength and dexterity.

New type of muscle control, heavy weight lifting, resisting a powerful tug-of-war team single-handed, bending, breaking, and smashing iron bars of various descriptions, tearing thick metal sheets, etc., etc., will be some of the items that will keep the spectators spell-bound. Champion boxers, wrestlers and ji-jutsu players will stage their skill to fill up the rest of the crowded programme.

New President For Ireland

Former Professor To Be Dragged Out Of Retirement

DUBLIN, April 21.

Representatives of Mr. De Valera's and Mr. Cosgrave's parties met at an informal conference in Parliament House to-day for the first time since 1922 and unanimously agreed to invite Senator Dr. Douglas Hyde, seventy-year-old former Professor of Irish of the National University, to accept nomination for the new Presidency of Eire.

The decision is a complete surprise. Dr. Douglas Hyde is a protestant and a former President of the Gaelic League who has lived in retirement for twenty years.

Mr. De Valera surprisingly nominated him as a member of the new Senate three weeks ago. If he accepts the nomination for the Presidency it appears likely that he will be returned unopposed on May 4.

The term of office is seven years. He will live in the Viceregal Lodge and will be entitled to an income of 15,000 sterling a year.—Reuter

IRISH PRESS TRIBUTE TO NEW PRESIDENT

DUBLIN, April 22.

The selection of Dr. Douglas Hyde historian, poet and dramatist and life-long worker in the cause of the revival of the spirit of old Gaelic in Ireland, as the first President of Eire is hailed with satisfaction in all sections of the Press, which express complete unanimity in paying a tribute to the De Valera and Cosgrave Parties in reaching an unanimous decision, thus avoiding a possible unpleasant party battle at the polls.

It is felt that in Dr. Hyde Ireland has found a man who is above Parties.

"The Irish Independent" says that no man living did more than Dr. Hyde to bring Irish language into the honoured position it occupied to-day.—Reuter.

More Arrests Of Bad Characters

(Continued from Page 1.)

made by the two Zamindars after their recovery did not lead them anywhere.

In order to meet such a situation, the Government of Bombay have now decided to open a temporary Information Bureau at the Police Headquarters. It is understood that all who want information with regard to missing persons, may now consult the Bureau.

The Bombay Police have also been instructed to watch railway stations and warn incoming passengers to leave their luggage with the Railway Police, before they go about the town.

Various police stations have been instructed to render immediate assistance to such people as desire to change their place of living from the riot area.

Personal and telephonic inquiries were made at several police stations, as to whether the Curfew Order hours have been changed. The Police had to reiterate that the Curfew Order hours were from 10 p.m to 6 a.m.

RIOT PRISONERS COST RS. 500 DAILY

Hooligans whether at large or inside the prison walls are a source of embarrassment to the Government. As free citizens, they are potential dangers, disturbers of public tranquillity and the creators of riots. To net them in is a difficult task for the police and to maintain them inside the jails is a strain on the slender finances of the Government.

Each under-trial prisoner is entitled to receive six annas daily as his maintenance allowance. To keep an army of hooligans as under-trial prisoners would cost the Government a colossal amount. As it is there are nearly 1720 under-trial prisoners arrested during the last four days. Their daily allowance alone will come to more than Rs 500 a day, a little more than one month's salary of a minister.

MOVE TO ALLAY PANIC

BOMBAY, April 22

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, said that yesterday's disturbances were due to panic created by wild rumours set afloat by mischief-mongers. To prevent such mischief, Government have made arrangements to broadcast from the Bombay Radio Station the latest situation at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.—A. P.

Fascist Spies In Every Dept.

Rumanian Govt. To Take Drastic Action Against "Iron Guard"

BUCHAREST, April 21.

Drastic action against Rumanian Fascism is foreshadowed in a Government communique published to-night which declares that the "Iron Guard" possessed spies in the police, secret service and Army General Staff.

The communique declares that "severe measures must be taken to liquidate an organisation dangerous to the state."—Reuter.

BROADBENT MEETS THUNDERSTORM

But 'Plane Not Affected

ROME, April 22.

Broadbent arrived at Littorio Airport at 1-35 p.m. (B. S. T.), in the midst of a thunderstorm, but the plane was not affected in any way. After refuelling Broadbent resumed his flight at 2-30 p.m.—Reuter.

Broadbent's Chances

ATHENS, April 22.

Mr. Broadbent left Nicosia at 3-35 a.m. (B. S. T.) and passed over the airport here at 8-20 a.m. (B. S. T.) "en route" to Rome, his time being 110 hours and 50 minutes compared with 107 hours 50 minutes taken by Miss Jean Batten who, however, halted at Athens.—Reuter.

INDIA MOURNS IQBAL'S DEATH

Madras Minister's Tribute

MADRAS, April 22.

Interviewed in connection with the death of Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Maulana Yakub Hassan, Minister for Public Works, said:

"India mourns Sir Mohammed Iqbal's death as a great national loss. His most valuable contributions have raised literature of Hindustan to a very high level. His poetic works will keep his memory fresh for several generations."—United Press

SIMLA MOURNS IQBAL'S DEATH

SIMLA, April 22.

As a mark of mourning Sir Mahomed Iqbal's death, 'Hartal' was observed in Simla to-day.—United Press.

MOVE FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION

MADRAS, April 22.

A Press Note issued by the Public Information Ministry says:—

The Minister for Labour and Industries held a conference this afternoon to elicit the views of representatives of employers and workers on his draft proposals for legislation for unemployment relief and settlement of trade disputes and protection of trade unions.

Sir William Wright representing the Employers' Federation of Southern India, Mr. Cordon, Agent, M. S. M. Railway, Mr. F. E. James, representing the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Mr. Nuttall, on behalf of the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Mahomed Ismail and S. Guruswami, representing the Federation of Labour Unions, participated in the discussions.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, stated at the end of discussions that he would constitute at a later date a Joint Committee to go into the whole question and would place before the Committee fuller material based on this afternoon's discussions to help formulate detailed proposals for legislation for the consideration of Government.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEGISLATORS AND MINISTERIAL PARTY

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The efforts made for the last few days to settle the differences among the various factions of Muslims in the local legislature, it is understood, have borne no fruit.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, leader of the Krishak Proja Party, and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Leader of the Independent Proja Party, who met Mr. Jinnah more than once in this connection are stated to have expressed their inability to identify themselves with the policy and programme of the Ministerial Coalition Party, of which the Premier Mr. A. K Fazlul Huq is the leader.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed and Mr. Tamizuddin it is further reported, have now decided to merge themselves into one party.—A.P.

"Flying Fortresses" For Britain

U. S. Will Offer 30 Different Types Of Fighting 'Planes To Air Mission

NEW YORK, April 21.

It is learned that 30 different types of fighting planes, including the United States Army's famous bomber, "The Flying Fortress," will be offered to the British Air Mission.

THREE TYPES OF FLYING-BOATS FOR COASTAL BOMBING WILL BE AVAILABLE.

ENGINES WITH A MAXIMUM OF 11,000 HORSE POWER MAY BE EXPORTED BUT THE UNITED STATES RETAINS FOR HER OWN USE ENGINES OF 15,000 HORSE POWER.

THE ARMY NOW POSSESSES A SUPER-FLYING FORTRESS WHILE UNDER SECRET CONSTRUCTION ARE SUBSTRATOSPHERE BOMBERS CAPABLE OF FLYING TO EUROPE AND BACK NON-STOP. THEY ARE POWERED WITH SIX ENGINES AND ARE LAUNCHED BY CATAPULT.—Reuter.

Debate On Anglo-Italian Agreement Postponed

LONDON, April 21.

Flags are flying as mastheads over public buildings in London in the celebration of the birthday of Princess Elizabeth who is 12 years old to-day. The Princess is giving a tea party in nursery suite at Windsor Castle to which the King, Queen, Princess Margaret and guests at Castle House Party, have been invited.

The budget will be opened in the Commons next Tuesday—the day on which Parliament reassembles after Easter recess—and later in the evening, Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir John Simon, will give a popular exposition of the budget in a broadcast speech.

Leaders of Labour and Liberal sections of the opposition will broadcast comments on budget on the 27th and 28th respectively and on the 29th, case for the Government will be presented by the financial Secretary to Treasury. Business in the Commons during the week will, as usual, be almost exclusively devoted to budget matters and the debate on the Anglo-Italian Agreement at the instance of the Labour opposition, will not take place until the following week.

PALESTINE COMMISSION.

Members of the Palestine Partition Commission, which is to work out details of the scheme for dividing Palestine into Arab Jewish and British mandatory zones after thorough survey of all the geographical, racial and military problems, left London this morning for Marseilles.

Their report to the Government will form the basis for Government's final decision. Chairman of the Comission, Sir John Woodhead was for the past five years Financial Member to the Government of Bengal and sometimes he also acted as the Governor of that province.

AIR MINISTRY MISSION TO AMERICA.

One of the members of the Air Ministry Mission of five experts and technicians, who left Southampton, yesterday, for New York to investigate the possibility of purchase of air craft for Royal Air Force in United States and Canada, stated before leaving that visit would be as short as possible, probably lasting few weeks.

The "Times" says it is to be concluded from the composition of the party that special attention will be paid to the possibility of securing early delivery of certain bomber type and of shipborne Aircraft suitable for air branch of navy.

H. R. Broadbent 27 year-old Australian airman, who is attempting to beat record for solo flight from Australia to England, left Basra for Athens at 03/50 GMT to-day. Broadbent left Darwin at 16/30 GMT, Sunday. To beat Miss Batten's record, he must reach England before 10-45 GMT, Saturday.—Reuter.

MOVE TO EXTEND PROVISIONS OF LONDON NAVAL TREATY

Britain's Notice To League Of Nations

LONDON, April 21.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, who is staying in Yorkshire is expected back at the foreign office towards the end of the present week.

Under Article 18 of the Covenant, the United Kingdom Government has lodged with the League of Nations, as Registrar of Treaties, a notice of invocation of Article 25 of the London Naval Treaty of 1936, which was the subject of exchange of notes at the end of last month between the three signatories of the treaty and between the United Kingdom, Germany and Russia in respect of Bilateral Naval agreement extending the provisions of the 1936 treaty.

Increase In Recruiting

Contrary to usual decline in recruiting at holiday periods last week, there was an intake of 400 recruits into the regular army, an increase of 125 over Easter week of last year.

Charity Funds

The report of the Charity Commissioners for 1937 states that the total amount held at the end of the year by the official trustee of charitable funds was £90,462,868 against £88,519,582 a year before.

Tributes to late Sir Newbolt

Newspapers print tributes to Sir Henry Newbolt, poet Professor of Literature and Official Naval Historian of the Great War, who has died at the age of 75.

The long drought is causing serious loss to farmers, nursery men and horticulturists in all parts of England. Meteorological authorities see no sign of a nearly break in the dry spell which has been over Southern England since March 21.—B.O.W.

UNITED STATES AND NEUTRALITY LAW

WASHINGTON: April 22.

The United States has been as neutral as possible under the existing Neutrality Law, declared President Roosevelt, at a Press Conference, but the law is unsatisfactory in an absolute sense and difficult to operate.

Asked whether it would be possible to place an embargo on munitions for Germany and Italy, the President said that the question should have been: "Was it possible to place an embargo on munitions not only to Germany and Italy, but also to France and England."

The answer was: "No", under the present law.

Asked regarding British aeroplane purchases, President Roosevelt said that he knew only what had appeared in the newspapers.—Reuter.

X-ray reveals a fractured bone in Australian cricketer Barnes' left wrist. He will be out of cricket for six to eight weeks missing first and possibly the second test.

LOUIS MUST DEFEND TITLE

ROME, April 22.

The newly appointed World Boxing Commission has listed the following champions:—Flyweight; Benny Lynch; Bantamweight; Sixto Escobar; Featherweight; Henry Armstrong; Lightweight; Leu Ambers; Welterweight; Barney Ross; Middleweight; Freddie Steele; Lightheavyweight; John Henry Lewis; Heavyweight; Joe Louis.

All are Americans apart from the Scott, Benny Lynch.

The Commission has ruled that Louis must defend his title against Schmelling in June or forfeit the title.—Reuter

LONDON, April 22.

Mead was found guilty of conspiracy and stealing and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Mead was described by the police as a member of a very clever gang of international confidence tricksters.—Reuter.

Our Madras Letter

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

Minister's Walk-Out From Exhibition

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. K. R. Karant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, has resigned. There had been a rumour for some time that he had tendered his resignation but it is understood that the resignation has not yet been accepted. Already attempts are reported to have been made by groups and individuals to press their claims in filling the vacancy. One of the reasons which made Mr. Karant to resign was what he himself had expressed openly many times, that he had not much work to do as Parliamentary Secretary. The resignation does not come as a surprise, for it was only expected. Regarding the question of filling the vacancy it is understood that the name of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, is mentioned. In this connection it might be recalled that Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi also threatened resigning her post as Deputy Speaker last month and it was with great difficulty that she was persuaded not to do so.

MADURA EXHIBITION.

The Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon, Minister for Courts and Prisons, after declaring open the All-India Industrial and Swadeshi Exhibition in Madura last week left without visiting the stalls expressing dissatisfaction at the non-inclusion of Khaddar in the exhibition. The Exhibition Committee of the Madura and Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the Exhibition was arranged, stated that all their best efforts to induce the local Khaddar depot or any dealer of Khaddar to take up a stall even free of cost, had proved of no avail. There was a demand for contributions to take such a stall, but it was exorbitant and the Committee would not agree.

The Minister in opening the Exhibition wanted the Chamber of Commerce to concentrate on the manufacture of Khaddar, though by eschewing mill-made cloths they might have to incur a loss. The Government could only support Chambers of Commerce which thought in terms of the nation and its starving millions instead of the vested interests of a few. That involved no question of political complexion and it was a duty devolving on every individual and organisation.

DEVELOPING HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

A plan to develop the woollen handloom industry in Mysore has received the Government sanction and a centre is to be established at Kolar, the gold mining area. Under this scheme the new wool spinning and weaving centre will take shape at the existing District Industrial Workshop at Kolar where 20 looms will be maintained and where experiments relating to new designs and types of fabric will be carried out. Initially, 20 weavers will be engaged; they will be supplied with looms and raw material and will receive the necessary guidance in weaving fabric, receiving payment for their work. Improved spinning and weaving appliances will be evolved as the result of experiences gained at the centre; these will be gradually introduced among the spinners and weavers in the Kolar district. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of looms and the operations are to be financed from reserve funds at the centre and from sales.

TRAVANCORE STATE CONGRESS.

The affairs of Travancore have been brought prominently before the public during the last week as the result of the visit to Madras of a delegation representing the Travancore State Congress. The State Congress has been unable to find a platform in the State owing to executive orders prohibiting the holding of meetings. They complain that there is no freedom of speech and no freedom of writing in the State. It has pained people in Madras to learn of a serious misunderstanding between the people and the Government in the enlightened State of Travancore, whose Temple-entry Proclamation the world will not forget. The demand for responsible government is perfectly constitutional, while the loyalty of the people to the person of the Maharaja is undoubted. The Publicity Officer of the Travancore Government who is also in Madras now issued a long statement to the press refuting the charges made by the delegation at the public meetings in the city. Though outsiders might comment on the quarrel between the State Congress and the Government it will not be of much use; and it is felt that the battle cannot be fought and won in Madras.

LABOUR • LEGISLATION.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, will convene a conference of the representatives of employers and workers on the 22nd instant to discuss draft proposals of the Government with regard to measures relating to the provision of unemployment assistance and settlement of trade disputes. The Government propose to pass an enabling measure with regard to unemployment insurance so that the Act might be extended gradually in the light of experience gained to various industries in the province. With a view to assess periodically the extent of unemployment problem the Government propose to ask any member of labour engaging more than ten persons to submit returns to the Government giving statistics of employment and unemployment. The Government also propose to institute free public employment exchanges with advisory bodies representative of the organisation of employers and the workmen concerned. The proposed Bill intends to enable the Government to require the employer to contribute a sum equivalent to one-quarter anna for each worker employed per day and in addition to recover from the wages of the workers a like sum for contribution to a fund to be created for the purpose of unemployment assistance. The Government will be free to add to the contributions of the employers and workers with a view to strengthening the financial position of the fund.

As regards the measure to promote settlement of trade disputes, it is proposed to constitute a machinery to which such disputes will be referred for a binding decision. A recognised Trade Union will be entitled to the benefit of a reference to the Court of Enquiry or a Conciliation Board, as the case may be. It is proposed to empower the Government to appoint a suitable arbitration board whose findings would be on both the parties to a dispute. Bona fide trade unions would be protected by the Government.

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar presided at the inauguration of the students' Literacy Campaign.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY IN CORPORATION

Calcutta Congress Municipal Association's Decision

CALCUTTA: April 22.

It is understood that the Congress Municipal Association's decision last night, to nominate a Mahomedan and a Scheduled Caste representative as the Party's candidates for the Mayoralty and Deputy-Mayoralty respectively of the Calcutta Corporation this year, was taken at the instance of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

While Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar had already been adopted as the Scheduled Caste candidate, the Muslim candidate will be selected by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. If both these candidates come out successful, this move of the Congress President, it is believed, will go a long way in establishing good relations between Hindus and Muslims in the Corporation, and the Scheduled Caste people of the City will, for the first time, have one of their representatives as Deputy Mayor.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

Calcutta Indian Chamber Demands Inquiry

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Chambers of Commerce points out that the reasons adduced by the Commerce Secretary for suspension of enquiry into the question of protection to minor industries, are unsatisfactory and that the Government of India had been dealing with this all important question in an altogether perfunctory manner.

The communication adds that they (the Government of India) have also failed to recognise the vital importance of the question of development of small industries in a country like India.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Government to proceed with the enquiry at an early date.—United Press.

FOR EFFECTIVE CLOVE BOYCOTT

Calcutta Merchants Confer With Azad

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Several Muslim wholesale clove importers saw Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at his residence to-day and had discussions with him regarding the question of boycott of cloves. They inquired of the Maulana as to what they could do with their existing stock in case they agreed not to import cloves from Zanzibar in future.

Maulana Azad is understood to have told them that as this question was an All-India one, he could not give them an off-hand answer but that he would intimate decision in the matter after his return from Bombay where he would be proceeding, and after consulting the Congress leaders all over India.

Maulana Azad, however, wanted an assurance from them to abide by the Congress decision on this matter before he could agree to intervene. The Muslim clove dealers replied that they would require time before giving their final decision.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad leaves for Bombay on the 24th instant to be available for consultations by Mahatma Gandhi, when the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations take place.

It will be recalled here that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had been specially commissioned by the Congress Working Committee to advise the Congress Ministry about the problem of Muslims under their charge. Accordingly Maulana Azad made an extensive tour during the last few months, establishing contacts with all shades of Muslim opinion in different Provinces with a view to ascertain their grievances against their sister community, in matters political, economic and social. —United Press.

FIRE IN HAYSTACK AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

A serious fire broke out to-day in a haystack, causing damage to the extent of several thousand rupees. The fire raged for full 12 hours and the flames were seen from a long distance. The fire brigade fought the fire continuously for more than 10 hours before bringing it under control.

Telephone communications in the locality were interrupted as the wires were rendered out of use by the fire. Incendiarism is suspected.—United Press.

CONGRESS CAPTURES ALL SEATS

DUMKA, April 22.

All the twelve seats in the Dumka City Municipality have been captured by the Congress.—United Press.

CHINA WILL WIN

(Continued from Page 6.)

proposal of the British Government to recognise Italian sovereignty of Abyssinia is a gravely mistaken policy alike on moral and material grounds, seeing that it would condone a breach of international law, and that there is considerable evidence to show that the Italians have not more than partial military control of Abyssinia, nor have they dealt effectively with the difficult economic conditions existing there.

"With no evidence of good faith in regard to Italian intervention in Spain such recognition would mean a further definite retreat by the Government from the first principles of the League"

Chamberlain's Betrayal Of Abyssinia

Mr. Chamberlain, if he cannot get the League Council's approval for 'de jure' recognition of the annexation of Abyssinia, intends to do without it.

Should it become obvious that there is no chance of getting the needed unanimous vote for a resolution releasing League States from their obligation not to recognise territorial changes made in violation of the Covenant, another line may be tried.

Lord Halifax may, without proposing any resolution, suggest an expression of views by the members of the Council—a debate without a vote—and then announce that the "sense of the House" is clearly such as to justify recognition.

But he may not be able to get away with this. For there may be a move to remit the whole question to the Assembly.

Such a request would be unanswerable.

For it is above all the Assembly resolutions of March 11, 1932 (on Manchuria) and of July 4, 1936 (on Abyssinia) which lay down the "binding nature" of the principle of non-recognition of forcible annexations.

Not even a Council resolution, let alone a Council debate without a vote, can reverse an Assembly resolution or release members from their obligations under it.

But Mr. Chamberlain is not in the mood to be deterred by any obligations, whether of law or honour, from doing what the Duce wishes.

There are signs of distinct irritation already with the Chamberlain method.

The assumption that it is up to the League Council to do a distasteful thing for the convenience of British diplomacy causes resentment.

So does the fiction that five Council Powers have already recognised the annexation.

The point at issue is 'de jure' recognition: and of the ten countries (including Austria and Manchukuo) which have given 'de jure' recognition, not a single one is a member of the Council, and only four are members of the League.

It is also to be noted that the United States is pledged by treaty (the Saavedra Lamas pact) not to accord recognition.

Dr. Schuschnigg's Fate

Herr Bosch, Dr. Schuschnigg's closest friend and political adviser, is to seek the aid of powerful Catholic organisations in the United States to save the former Chancellor.

Herr Bosch, intends shortly to leave for the United States and will see Cardinal Mundelein, leader of the Catholics there and bitter opponent of Hitler.

The Cardinal will be asked to take up the cause of the Austrian Catholics and of M. Schuschnigg himself.

The documents contained in the Schuschnigg dossier will be in New York, while Herr Bosch is conducting his negotiations in case he should want to use them in support of his arguments.

Meanwhile, as a precaution, photostat copies of the documents have been taken and have been placed in safe custody on the Continent.

Herr Zermatto, the man who smuggled the dossier out of Austria, is now in Italy under an assumed name.

He is in close touch with Signor Mussolini, who is particularly interested in the evidence of Nazi activity contained in the documents

A Secret Dossier

Dr. Schuschnigg's secret dossier which contains notes of his talks with Herr Hitler two months ago, and also confidential letters from the German Chancellor, is to be published in this country in the near future.

The dossier, in an ordinary diplomatic dispatch case, is now in London secure with a safe deposit company.

It has been brought here because German secret police, having failed to discover it in Austria, were searching for it in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, where it had been taken on the night Hitler's troops marched into Vienna.

Berlin Orders To Austrian Nazis

Apart from Dr. Schuschnigg's documents the dossier contains others that were taken from the offices used by the Nazis in Vienna as their headquarters before the Austrian occupation, and it is these, in particular, that the German secret police have tried to find.

They include orders from Berlin to the Austrian Nazis.

Among them is a document signed by an important Nazi official dealing with German intentions regarding the Trentino, in Italy, a predominantly German area south of the Brenner Pass.

When German troops reached the Brenner, Herr Hitler publicly declared that this was their most southerly point, but these documents show that the Nazis in the Trentino were informed that they would receive fresh instructions regarding their future after the occupation of Austria.

Will Reveal Hitler's Intentions

Publication of the dossier will prove how far the Berlin Government has really left the Germans of the Trentino to their own fate permanently under Rome.

Dr. Schuschnigg regarded these documents and others respecting Berlin instructions to the Austrian Nazis as his trump cards in his discussions with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Herr Hitler, however, moved far too swiftly for him to get them published in Austria.

Women's Freedom League

The Women's Freedom League, the only one of the old suffrage societies which remains unchanged to devote itself entirely to securing equality for women in all aspects of their lives, is holding its thirty-first annual conference at the Caxton Hall, on April 30. As it does not touch on international affairs, it has no resolution dealing with the altered status of women under dictatorships. The question of the right of women to retain their nationality on marriage to a foreigner will, however, come up more than once, and (delegates are sure to protest that recent events have made it essential that Bri-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

For Expansion Of Primary Education

(Continued from Page 7.)

communalism in the constitution of the Provincial Board.

He, however, said that Government should give an assurance that communalism would not be allowed to get into the Board.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the mover would have been justified in bringing this forward if any communalism had been introduced. He thought that the member had moved this amendment as a precautionary measure or to rake up the issue once again. Opposing the amendment Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan pointed out that it was desirable that certain interests should be represented on the Board.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G Kher, Premier, replying asked if there were certain minority communities whose interests needed representation, should they be ignored by Government, simply because they were regarded as communal interests. It would be necessary that representation to minority communities such as the Muslims and the Scheduled castes should be provided, because they were not in a position to feel confident that their special needs would be properly looked after without such representation. Could it be said that men like Dr. Ambedkar and Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi were less of citizens simply because they represented certain interests?

The Prime Minister said that he would unequivocally state that no unqualified or ignorant man would be appointed simply because he was a member of a particular community.

The amendment was lost without division.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the qualifications of members to be appointed by Government should be the same as those of elected members.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that his object was not to shut out any communities from the Board, but to make qualifications the sole basis of representation on the Board. This Board was an expert body and should not be an association of castes and communities. Let qualifications count and not communities. Let not Government lower the standard of the Provincial Board, the fountain-source of knowledge.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher said that Mr. Mehta wanted to apply an acid-test by moving the amendment. He wanted to prove that, if the Government opposed his amendment they would be open to the charge of communalism. He constituted himself to be the monitor to see that the fountain-source of knowledge was not fouled.

Mr. Mehta: I am elected for that purpose.

KHER'S OPPOSITION.

The Prime Minister opposed the amendment and said that the qualifications had been defined not because the Government wanted to constitute a Board somehow. Naturally, the only test would be the fitness of the person concerned. For that Government had discretionary powers and Government were entitled to have those powers. These powers should not be needlessly fettered. There might be several persons, capable, but not possessing the necessary qualifications. For example, the elected members of the Board should either be graduates of seven years' standing, or professors, who have served for a period of five years in a college in the Province or headmasters of ten years' standing. There might be men who were eminently suited to become members of the Board, but do not possess the qualifications, should they be debarred?

Continuing the Prime Minister said, for example, there was Mahatma Gandhi. He did not come under the above three categories, but yet he would be the most desirable person to be had on the Board. Why should the Government be prevented from having the services of such a man? Could not the Province have the benefit of his experience and his views on education, although some people might feel that his views were not required.

Mr. Mehta: We did not say that.

Hon. Mr. Kher remarked that Mr. Mehta's views on the Wardha Scheme amounted to that.

NOT FOR MAHATMAS!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying stated that the Provincial Board was not meant for Mahatmas, but for common people, with literary qualifications. It appeared that the Prime Minister was thinking of legislation for supermen.

Mr. Kher: What about Herbert Spencer?

Mr. Mehta: I cannot visualise having Mahatmas and Buddhists.

Mr. Kher: Herbert Spencer is attached to the Columbia University.

Mr. Mehta: But he is well-known for his views on Buddhism.

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker, intervened at this stage and suggested that the discussion should be confined to merits of the question rather.

Mr. Mehta: It is the Prime Minister who referred to personalities.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Sis amendments which stipulated further qualifications of members of the Provincial Board, than already provided in the Bill. All of them were lost.

The Clause 4 of the Bill was then put to House.

WATERED DOWN

Mr. S. L. Karandiker said that now that the Clause had been fully discussed, they would have a fair idea of the Provincial Board which was going to be constituted under this Clause. He thought that while the idea originally was good, it had been watered down with the result that the Broad that would function would be an incompetent body.

Premier Kher replying said that the Board would consist of educationists and experts and that the mere fact that they belonged to a particular community would not in any way affect the Board. Every one of the members on the Board had to be members of one community or another. The members would be on the Committee not because they represented any community, but because all of them were educationists or men with qualifications. He wished that there were no such considerations as communal considerations, but they had to face the situation as it existed at present.

Clause 4 was adopted by the House.

Clause 5 was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. J. G. More moved an amendment to the effect that the members to be elected on a School Board need not be members of the local authority which would elect the School Board.

The Prime Minister said that he would accept the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Speaker pointed out that the words to that effect were contained in the original Act, and their deletion in the present instance was likely to be misunderstood.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher said that he was much obliged to the Chair for pointing this out, for this was exactly at the back of his mind, when he agreed to accept the amendment of Mr. More. Members might be aware that in the courts several times this kind of question arose, when it was stated that the legislature had deliberately dropped certain words and that such an act of the legislature was sought to be interpreted as reflecting the views of the legislature on that point. He therefore did not wish that such misunderstanding should arise and therefore would accept the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Two more amendments were discussed when the House rose for the day.

The Assembly would sit to-day (Saturday) from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

tish-born women should have this right.

Branches of the Women's Freedom League will again be urged to co-operate with other women's organisations in promoting the candidature of suitable women to Parliament and other public bodies. Another resolution, deploring the fact that women are still practically without influence in those departments of public life, urges that they should have their just place on Royal Commissions and Government and departmental committees

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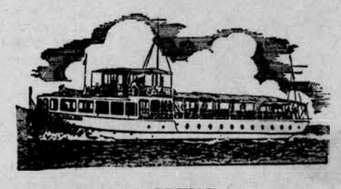

DAILY CRUISE.
Another Bombay's popular attraction is the twelve miles of pleasures cruising round the harbour.
The Company's gaily decorated M. L. Jayalaxmi is leaving Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and returns at 7-30 p.m. on week day's and at 6 p.m. on Sundays and Holidays.
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INCOME-TAX AND MUSLIM WAKFS

Mr. Yunus' Plea For Exemption In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, April 21.

In the Bihar Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Jagat Naran Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, moved an amendment to the Agricultural Income-tax Bill, on behalf of the Government, to the effect that all trusts for public purposes of charitable or religious, be exempted from the operation of the measure.

To this, Mr. Yunus, leader of the Independent Muslim Party, moved two amendments to the effect that all the Muslim Trusts be exempted.

It will be remembered that the House, a few days back, voted against the retention of Clause III of the Bill, exempting all the Muslim Wakfs (Trusts).

The difference between the Government and the Muslim members of the Assembly is that the latter want exemption for all kinds of Wakfs, while the Government are against exempting those made in the interests of the children, meaning Wakf Allulaulad.

Mr. Yunus of the Independent Party and Mr. Manzar of the Coalition Party made long speeches in the House, maintaining that the Wakf Allulaulad was as sacred from religious point of view as the public Wakfs.

The discussion on Mr. Yunus' amendment will be resumed on Monday next, when the House meets and it is understood that every Muslim member will support his demand.—United Press.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

Programme By Catholic Women's Sub-Committee

The Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund found, as usual, ready response in Bombay. A Ladies' organisation, among others, was formed under the chairmanship of Lady Lumley to collect funds for this laudable enterprise by means of public entertainments. As many of the functions and entertainments organised by this Committee may be beyond the means of the average citizens of Bombay who should like to have suitable opportunities to contribute his quota to this noble cause, the Catholic Women's Sub-Committee of this Central Committee has been formed with a view to bring up number of enjoyable functions which without laying undue strain on the purse of the citizen of Bombay, may help substantially this great crusade.

WHIST DRIVE DANCE AND CABARET.

The first of the series is a Whist Drive Dance and Cabaret to be held on Sunday 24th inst. at the Town Hall (Whist at 4 p.m. and Dance from 5 p.m. onwards) which promises to net in a fair return as the ladies of the Committee have defrayed all the expenses of decoration, printing, balloons etc., have donated handsome prizes for the winners of Whist Drive Balloon Spot Dances and Lucky programmes and have presented a well provided buffet. Many firms have also presented a number of gifts.

The buffet will sell at very cheap rates delicious teas besides a wide range of delicacies which will be served by pretty nightingales (the members of the Nursing Staff of some local hospitals). The Bar promises to be profuse in special cocktails. Delicious ices and coffees have been presented by local specialists firms and will be sold cheap. The s.s. "Cloudland" manned with pretty sailors will cruise the hall selling cigar and cigarettes.

The Steller Brothers who are two Juvenile Tap dancers (tiny tots!) will perform a Black and White Number. The Pascal Troupe with Dunstan who has been rightly named the Bombay Paul Robeson will entertain with a variety of "Coon' songs

The Whist Drive is going to be a very contested game as the prizes are very attractive.

The Rumba Boys will play an excellent programme of music.

Cheap entrance tickets at Re. 1/- are available with the members of the Committee and at Rose & Co.'s, L. M. Furtado's and Balthazar & Sons, and at the door.

VILLAGER'S ATTEMPT TO CATCH LORRY COST LIFE

JULLUNDUR, April 18. (By Mail).

An attempt of a man to catch a running motor lorry cost him his life near Jandiala, a village in the Jullundur district.

It is stated that a Jat, who was under the influence of liquor, attempted to board a motor lorry which was in motion but fell down and received fatal injuries.

The body was brought here for post mortem examination.

TURKO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Tribute To Kemal Attaturk

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

"I am a great admirer personally of Kan Attaturk but for whom Turkey would have been wiped off the map of the world. He is a man who understood and studied the Europeans very well. It is he who created modern Turkey and brought her to a position of equality with the other powers of the world." Thus declared the Egyptian Foreign Minister at an official dinner given by him on behalf of his Government to Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Arass, the Turkish Foreign Minister who arrived in Egypt this week on an official visit to invite H. M. King Farouq to pay a visit to Turkey, and to place before him (the King) the text of the new Turko-Egyptian Treaty of alliance for final approval.

"Egypt was very anxious to sign this new treaty", added the Egyptian Minister, "with a view to establish the peaceful and the friendly relations between our two countries. I hope these happy relations will continue for many years.

Dr. Arass, it is understood, will visit Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan also officially in connection with the Oriental Pact between the four Eastern Powers.

Lord G. Lloyd, ex-British High Commissioner in Egypt, and Governor of Bombay, has arrived in Baghdad, and accorded warm reception by the authorities. Lord George Lloyd in his visit will place before H. M. King Ghazi of Iraq a new scheme of establishing an English University in Baghdad as that one of American in Byrout. The scheme now is under full consideration by the authorities.

Lord George Lloyd is staying in the capital as a state guest.

Kathiawar News

MORVI BONE MILLS OPENED

Ruler's Assurance Of Encouraging Indigenous Enterprises

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT (By Mail).

The Morvi Bone Mills is the first and the greatest adventure of its kind in Kathiawar. Its opening ceremony was performred at Morvi by the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra at the request of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Yuvraj who was to open it, being indisposed.

Sheth Haji Vallimohomad Allimohomad, one of the merchant princes of Kathiawar, the founder of this industry who dwelt on the usefulness of this industry, pointing out that capitalists would never undertake to run such industries in State limits so long as the former were not assured of their safe investment and the various facilities to the enterprise referred to the Morvi Ruler's sympathy and interest in industries such as pottery glass and salt works, cotton mills, sugar mill, and a host of small ones.

The Morvi ruler traced the various benevolent measures the State had adopted from time to time, to ameliorate the conditions of State Harijans, both educational and social including the water supply. He appreciated the enterprising skill of the memon community of Kathiawar, though educationally backward, and promised to grant all just demands not only in case of this particular industry but to others that would see their birth in the State limits.

The total donations to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund from the States of Western India have exceeded Rs 53,000/- Rajkot and Radhanpur having each contributed Rs. 5,000/- during the last week.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

On the receipt of an urgent message from Sardar Patel from Ahmedabad, being informed of a consignment of Zanzibar cloves in 2,000 bags on its way to Porbander, by the Bombay Congress Committee, Mr. U. N. Dhaber, the Secretary to the Kathiawar Political Conference, immediately left for Porbander, the very moment, both for picketing and preventing the stock from transhipment operations.

OJHAS CURE SNAKE BITES

MEHERPUR, April (By Mail).

Report of three cases of snakebite in one evening in the village of Gobhipur, adjoining Meherpur, has been received here. Owing, however, to the efforts of the local 'ojhas' all three lives have been saved.

Another report from Raninagar says that a very boy was bitten by a venomous snake while he was going to a neighbouring house. He was promptly placed under the treatment of 'ojhas,' bout all their efforts to save his life proved abortive.

EUROPEAN CAULDRON

(Continued from Page 6.)

are passed, the workers fare no better.

The tendency that is gaining ground in Paris at least, is the old syndicalist tradition. Thus from both sides democracy is threatened.

For property also, entrencned in the Senate in big business and the banks, is bent on proving that the parliamentary machine will not function. It sabotages the social reforms and so provokes incessant strikes.

It attacks the franc and then forbids any Government of the Left to adopt the only adequate remedy of exchange control. It cuts short the troubled life of each Cabinet after a few weeks of impotence.

Sooner or later, if in these days of peril democracy fails to govern, the cry will go up for a dictatorship of the Right.

In this situation British influence has been decisive. By forbidding any action in Spain that would save France from encirclement, it has undermined the People's Front and alienated the workers from their too-cautious leaders.

Through the City it has prevented the adoption of the only measures that could stop the flight of capital. In the formation of M. Daladier's Ministry it registers a success.

The People's Front may survive in the country, but it no longer governs. Under M. Bonnet, French foreign policy will follow the Chamberlain direction. It will do even less for Spain and it will join in the approach to Italy.

But this Ministry looks no more enduring than its predecessors. When it, too, falls, will Property triumph, or can the People's Front recover?

On one condition it might. If we, in the interval, had made an end of retreat as a policy, the French would rally and march with us.

Engineers' Stand

The conclusion is clear if our eyes are open. There is no contradiction between long-range political planning and short-range direct action.

Both are indispensable. If we neglect the industrial weapon, the chance for a coalition and victory at the polls will come too late.

But if we hesitate to form our political alliance, the engineers may deal their blow in vain. We have to confront this Government with two facts.

First, let the country understand in plain words that every Union will follow the engineers' refusal to negotiate over rearmaments while this Government woos Mussolini and sacrifices Spain.

That done, let us show the electorate that we have our alternative Government ready.

Ambiguous phrases only beget mistrust. The nour is too dark for circulars that attempt to enforce an out-of-date discipline.

What the rank and file expects from the National Council, when next it meets, is a generous invitation to Liberals and Communists to join Labour in a Peace Alliance, and a declaration equally explicit over rearmament.

If that is our will, we have a week in which to bring it to the knowledge of our industrial and political leaders.

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MARKED INCREASE IN CRIME IN LONDON

Serious crime is on the increase in London, as evidenced by the Old Bailey calendar, writes the "People" in mail week.

More than 40 people came up for trial, the calender including one charge of murder, one of attempted murder, one of coining, and five of bigamy.

The murder charge was against John Stanley Phillips, a twenty-one-year-old student, committed from Oxford.

Andrew Vandenberg, aged thirty-seven, and Reginald Eddie Kaye, aged sixteen, soldiers, were charged with a number of offences, including armed robbery, demanding money with menaces, and the attempted murder of four police officers.

A third man, Frederick George Clark, twenty-one, vanboy, was charged with possessing revolvers and demanding money with menaces.

IRON-SAFE BREAKERS ARRESTED

Cactus Thorns In Feet Lead To Detection

PATNA, April 21.

Trampling over cactus thorns, some of which stuck into their flesh for which they could offer no satisfactory explanation to the police and were later extracted by a doctor led to the discovery and arrest of two men said to be Punjabis, for alleged dacoity.

It is stated that the men were released on bail following a case of alleged burglary after which they committed a dacoity and while distributing the booty under a tree near Bargaon in Patna district, one of their accomplices trampled over a cactus plant.

Police investigation led to the discovery of some cactus plants trampled near the tree, one of which was cut by some sharp weapon. On the arrest of the men the police questioned about the wounds on the leg of one of the men who, it is stated, had the cactus thorns extracted by a barber who usually serves the purpose of a surgeon in villages.

The men having failed to provide a satisfactory explanation of the wounds in the leg were taken to hospital where a doctor extracted some more cactus thorns. The police are stated to have further followed their investigation on the clue of certain motor cars used by the alleged dacoits who are said to belong to a gang of "iron-safe breakers."—A. P.

77-YEAR OLD WOMAN'S SWIMMING FEAT

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).

Mrs. Anna Van Skike, of Los Angeles, celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday by swimming five miles in an indoor pool.

"I'm a bit musclebound," she told Reuter, "otherwise I would have done my annual ten miles."

D. L. B. Elections And Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent).
KARAD: (By Mail).

A meeting of the Satara District Congress Committee was held on the 17th inst. at Satara.

It was resolved that all the Congress candidates for D.L.B. election should co-operate. The District Congress Working Committee, with the help of the various Taluka Congress Committees, should supervise the election work.

The candidature of a Muslim Congress worker, Mr. Mohamed Bhai Mulla was unanimously approved of, and it was further decided that all those Congress candidates who are so far elected unopposed, should individually contribute Rs. 25 towards the common election fund.

That the prominent Congress leaders, including the Ministers, should be requested to pay visits to the Satara District, for the election propaganda work.

Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo, the prominent Maharashtra Congress leader will deliver a lecture on "Hindu-Muslim Unity" on April 24. Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Katchi, M.L.A., will preside.

HUMAN TOUCH IN INDUSTRY

Giri's Appeal At Madras Employers & Workers Conference

MADRAS, April 21.

"I believe in 'human touch' in industry which is equally necessary for a successful conduct of any undertaking. I have always believed in the spirit of negotiations between employers and workers rather than insisting on respective rights to an unreasonable degree. I have always considered that workers and employers are, for all purposes, real and effective partners in industry and no industry can thrive without co-operation on both sides", said the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, in the course of the opening speech delivered at the Conference of representatives of employers and workers held at the Secretariat to-day.

The Minister continuing said:—"While it is conceded that workers and employers have the right to strike and right to lockout, the use of that right should be the very last resort and sparingly brought into force. If they cannot avoid extreme measure, it only proves bankruptcy of wisdom, statesmanship, and tact on the part of partners in industry to come to an understanding I hope public opinion will resolve itself in its favour and there will be greater understanding on the part of both sides to secure real and effective peace in industry to the mutual advantage of both.

RECOGNISE TRADE UNIONS

"I plead on behalf of Government for larger understanding and greater spirit of human fellowship to prevail in general conduct of affairs between Labour and Capital. With the same spirit I desire that employers should effectively recognise trade unions and workers should appreciate this spirit if properly given effect to by employers".

Concluding Mr. Giri said:

While legislation ought to be there to protect the interests of industry, no legislation can be effective unless there is willing consent of parties to appreciate the fact that real recognition can only be found when parties can think not in terms of mere rights and privileges, but more in placing responsibilities and duties in the forefront of these privileges.—United Press.

MERCHANT'S BEARD STOOD IN LUCK'S WAY

Shave On Auspicious Day Brought Customers

NAHAN, April 18. (By Mail).

A merchant of Sadhaura (Ambala District), 16 miles from here, was told by an astrologer that his 16-inch beard stood in the way of his luck and brought him business losses. So, an auspicious day was chosen and with due religious ceremony the beard was shaved off.

From that day, a new chapter of prosperity opened for the merchant. The barber, who shaved him, bought the beard on the spot for Rs. 3. To see the merchant without his venerable beard, crowds flocked to his shop and incidentally brought customers.

Two days ago, a deputation of women waited on the merchant and urged him to grow his beard again. This has added to his personal popularity and the popularity of his store.

RIPE GOLDEN LEAF... ... ...
Bears'
HONEYDEW
LOOK FOR THE FAMOUS ELEPHANT TRADE MARK
T. BEAR & SONS HONEYDEW
IT'S THE LEAF BEHIND THE CIGARETTE THAT COUNTS
BEARS' HONEYDEW TRADE MARK CIGARETTES
10 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
2½ annas for 10
12 annas for 50
THOMAS BEAR & SONS, LONDON
H/420

About Films And Film Stars

A scene from "SOUTH RIDING," the London Films' production at Excelsior.

Three New Films To Be Seen

Outstanding Colour Film At Regal — Newspaper Drama At Capitol — British Pictures At Excelsior

"Gold Is Where You Find It"

"Shall California belong to the wheat-growers, who bring food-crops from the soil each year, or to the hydraulic miners, whose terrific steams of water tear away the hillsides and ruin the adja-

EDDIE CANTOR in a scene from "Alibaba Goes to Town," extended for another week at Pathe.

cent farming lands?" In the 1870's that was the burning question of the day in United States of America. Men fought about it. Many were killed. Bitter hatreds were engendered. The peace of th whole "Golden State" was disturbed This situation forms the basis of "Gold Is Where You Find It", which has its premiere at the Regal Theatre to-day. It is a Warner Bros. production made with the newest technicolour process a great sweeping drama. By far the largest part of the action is outdoors, in nature's own tints Warner had an outdoor picture in technicolour last year called "God's Country and the Woman" which achieved a great success throughout the world. "Gold Is Where You Find It" is much superior—which is indeed high praise.

Co-starring are George Brent and Olivia de Havilland: Brent as an Eastern mining engineer in charge of the hydraulic mining, Olivia as the daughter of the leading wheat-grower of the region, Claude Rains. There are plots counter-plots, battles, floods, dynamitings and constant turmoil before they reach their ultimate happiness. Taking part in all this action are such fine players as Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, Marcia Ralston, Barton MacLane, Tim Holt (husky young son of the veteran Jack Holt), Sidney Toler, Henry O'Neill, Willie Best, Robert MaWade and a score of others, plus thousands of extras. "Gold is where you find it" was directed by Michael Curtiz from the novel by Clements Ripley which was adapted into a screen play by Warren Duff and Robert Buckner.

"One Mile From Heaven"

The dramatic story of a girl reporter who tracked down the story of the year is brought to the screen in the 20th Century Fox picture, "One Mile From Heaven" which opens to-day at the Capitol Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley, Fredi Washington and Bill Robinson are featured in the cast. Adapted for the screen by Lou Breslow and John Patrick from the original stories of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Robin Harris, and Alired Golden, the picture reaches the screen with its exciting incidents woven together into a swiftly moving story. Racketeering, "shakedowns", thrills, and wise-cracking fun all have their place in "One Mile from Heaven".

In the hands of the girl reporter rests the happiness of three people, while the front pages are held open for the blazing headlines that will ruin them. Into this tragic situation come the racketeers with their extortion plot to place more obstacles in the path of justice. The girl reporter's eventual solution comes only after every avenue of escape had seemed virtually closed. Claire Trevor is the reporter who knows the truth, yet dares not print it. Sally Blane is cast as the wife of a wealthy oil man, while Douglas Fowley is the ex-convict extortionist. Other important roles include Fredi Washington, and Bill Robinson, whose twinkling toes carry him into the hearts of millions in the role of a kindly coloured policeman.

LORETTA YOUNG and DON AMECHE in "RAMONA," revived this week at Wellington.

WORLD'S PUBLIC FAVOURITE NO. 1

Shirley Temple

Celebrates Her Ninth Birthday To-day

During the long history of films few stars—men, women or children—have made consistent Box-Office records as the tiny little star Shirley Temple

Shirley was born on April 23rd, 1929 at the Santa Monica Hospital in Santa Monica, a small city on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, ten miles west of Hollywood. Shirley's father was George F. Temple, a trusted employee in the California Bank, in Los Angeles. He was born in Fairview, Pennsylvania, and had come to Los Angeles with his parents in 1903. Shirley's mother, Gertrude Temple, had come to Los Angeles as a child from Chicago, where her family had been in the jewellery business. Shirley was their third child—they already had two sons, Jack, who was 14 when Shirley was born, and George, Jr., known in the family as Sonny, who was 10.

FILM STAR AT THREE!

Shirley began her film career at the tender age of three, and since 1934 has been under contract with Twentieth Century-Fox.

In 1934, she was the winner of a special award of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, and for the last two years has been rated by exhibitors as the No. 1 Box-Office Star.

Golden-haired Shirley stands to-day in the most unique position a child has ever attained in the film history. Laughing, be-dimpled and happy, this little girl has reached the stature of a world figure. Without aggressively striving for fame or wealth she has achieved both and it has been done without sacrificing the least iota of her most precious possession, the happiness of childhood. Innocently unaware of her importance to the world is Shirley, who is completely "unspoilt" in the sense that word is used to denote a petulant, pampered child. She is a strong, healthy alert little girl, intelligent but not precocious, who is delighted that she has a playground, one of the most fascinating places imaginable, the Motion Picture Studio. "Work" is actually play to Shirley and it always has been.

UNLIMITED STARDOM

During Mr. Zanuck's recent visit to New York at the time of the world premiere of "In Old Chicago", he was besieged by newspaper reporters as to what he thought about the future of Shirley Temple. Mr. Zanuck said, "The amazing thing about Shirley Temple, is that her stardom is unlimited. You will be enjoying Temple pictures ten years from now. She is the world's eighth wonder". Mr. Zanuck continued. "If she meets ten strangers, she can without hesitation, after an hour's time call each by name—and correctly. Bill Robinson taught her a difficult tap routine in 3 hours, and anybody else would have taken at least three weeks to master the step. If I told her to ice-skate for a picture, she would probably be doing all of Sonja Honie's tricks within a couple of days.

Nobody has ever written a true story of this remarkable child, and I am uncomfortable every time I confront her, because her intellect is so superior to mine; and yet my children get along with her famously—except when they are quabbling over toys."

Mr. Zanuck told the reporters that he thought "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will make Shirley more popular than ever.

Shirley Temple celebrates her 9th birthday on the 24th of April, and in many places of the world, this day is marked with celebrations for kiddies and revival of Shirley Temple's pictures in theatres.

BETTER FILMS FOR SOUTH INDIA

In 1935, South India, and Film Circles in India received the astounding news that Mr. Asandas Kishinchand, had signed up Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal for a record remuneration of Rs. 1,00,000. The daring of the experiment, the confidence of Asandas in K. B. S., and the lavish outlay of Rs. 3,50,000 on her picture "Bhakta Nandanar" have been more than justified by the tremendous popularity of this picture even to-day as on the day of its release. It is still "going strong."

Asandas' second Picture was "Modern Youth" which was partly produced in England, whither he sent his production unit all the way from India for the sake of realism and the 'correct atmosphere.'

As a result of negotiation with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore Mr. Asandas merged his business known as Asandas Classical Talkies with a new Limited liability Company, the Travancore Studios Limited with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000 under the patronage of the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and enjoying valuable facilities from Government.

On the formation of the Company, Mr. Asandas very generously transferred his contract with K. B. Sundarambal for yet another picture to the Company.

The Company proposes to build a Studio at Madras with the latest equipment to be manned by experts from Hollywood, England, France and Germany, and in all probability, the maiden picture of the Company, featuring Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal, will be produced in this Studio, which should assure a good reception for this picture. Asandas is said to have minted lakhs on his First K.B.S. Picture "Bhakta Nandanar" and it stands to reason that with better facilities and its own Studios, this picture should easily eclipse the records of Bhakta Nandanar.

OLIVIA de HAVILLAND and GEORGE BRENT in "Gold Is Where You Find It," the week's outstanding release at Regal.

A scene from "ONE MILE FROM HEAVEN," the week's release at Capitol.

Three Good Revivals This Week

Cantor Film At Pathe Held Up Another Week—Victor McLaglen At Broadway—Tennyson Epic At Palace

"Alibaba Goes To Town", the amusing fantasy starring Eddie Cantor, revived at Pathe last week, has been further held up. It is undoubtedly one of the most hilarious crazy comedies in which the banjo-eyed Eddie has appeared.

Every conceivable opportunity has been utilized to introduce girls and gags, spectacular "Eastern" scenes and spicy dialogues often with a sly satirical significance

It is a laugh-riot in every sense of the word. "Professional Soldier" and "Charge of the Light Brigade."

"Professional Soldier"

He fought for fun—and for the price it paid. But when his little pal was in danger, he forgot about fun and pay and just battled!

Starring Victor McLaglen with Freddie Bartholomew, 20th Century's "Professional Soldier", will be revived from to-day till Tuesday at the Broadway, Dadar.

It is an adventure romance, full of action, and telling the story of a great friendship between a little boy king and a ruff soldier of fortune.

The climax is devoted to showing how McLaglen defeats the enemies of his little friend singlehandedly in one of the fiercest fights ever filmed.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW

"The Law of the Wild", Mascot serial of 12 chapters—24 reels will be shown on Sunday 24th morning at 10-30 a.m. at The Broadway. In his own realm he was king. Monarch of all he surveyed....See what happened when they tried to tame Rex, king of wild horses.

"Charge Of The Light Brigade"

"The Charge of the Light Brigade", Warner Brothers' picturization of Tennyson's immortal epic, is the current revival at the Palace this week, with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in the stellar roles. Although the production is based upon historical facts, the historical basis has been fictionized for the purpose of the picture.

The picture shows us gallant Errol Flynn audaciously forging

VICTOR McLAGLEN and GLORIA STUART in "Professional Soldier," at Broadway.

an order for his regiment to attack the impregnable valley commanded on three sides by the Russian guns. The whole film works up to the scenes of the actual charge with its long lines of horses cantering, trotting and finally galloping across the screen in a magnificent spectacle of controlled ferocity.

The story shows the love of two handsome brothers for pretty Olivia, and how the gallantry of the elder sends the younger back to her arms and happiness. Flynn is excellent as the elder brother and Patric Knowles is equally good as the younger brother who wins the girl through Flynn's self-sacrifice. The acting deserves praise, but it is the sweeping magnificence of the splendid finale which will be long remembered by all who see it.

'MAD ABOUT MUSIC' HELD OVER

Deanna Durbin Film At Eros To Be Seen For Another Week

Deanna Durbin is better than ever in her new Universal pic-

(Continued on page 13 Col 5

Arthur Treacher, Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall in one of the hilarious scenes from the Universal production "Mad About Music"

(Eros)

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Kiss Kills Man-Eating Shark

Catholic Priest Relates Interesting Story

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

How the kiss of a Fiji islander can kill a man-eating shark has been described here by the Rev. Arsene J. Laplante, a Roman Catholic missionary priest.

A sound film, showing the shark-killing rite, has been exhibited here by Father Laplante, who is visiting the United States after ten years on the South Sea Islands.

The film showed five sharks, from three to four feet long being drawn into a net, picked from the water and then killed by the touch of the native's lips on their bellies.

"No, Nature cannot account for it," the missionary said, in an interview. There was some preternatural force at work. Call it the devil, if you will, or the spirits of their dead, but it is no natural power."

Four or five men, who inherited the right to "Kiss" the sharks, participated in the ceremonies, and the tribal chief and 60-year old witch-doctor presided at the rites

The missionary said that he had also seen the courses of rivers changed by Fiji witchcrafts. A river was eroding the soft soil of the island crop lands and the witch doctor went through his rites. When he had finished, the priest declared, the river veered into the hard, sandy ground.

Similar occult powers enabled natives to walk through fire, he said, or to make an enemy ill or even die.

MRS. STAN HARDING

Sues Publisher For Defamation

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A libel action brought by Mrs. Stan Harding, the woman journalist sentenced to death in Russia in 1921 for alleged espionage, was settled in the King's Bench Division to-day on terms including payment of £1,000 by the printers and publishers of the book in which the allegations appeared.

Mrs. Harding's counsel said that the action was not settled as against the writer of the book, Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, who "would be pursued with the utmost rigour of the law when she could be found." He understood that she was in America.

The action arose out of a book of memoirs entitled "Born For Trouble," in which, it was alleged, the author, Mrs. Marguerite Harrison made false statements about Mrs. Harding, which nearly cast the plaintiff her life.

SECRET SERVICE AGENT

The defendants were Victor Gollancz, Ltd., publishers, the Camelot Press, Ltd., and Mrs. Marguerite Harrison.

Mr. G. O. Slade, for Mrs. Harding said that in her book Mrs. Harrison described her experiences as a Secret Service agent, first in Germany and then in Russia. In certain passages she repeated the false political charges which had already brought Mrs. Harding a long term of imprisonment and the narrowest possible escape from death when visiting Russia as a newspaper correspondent.

The Soviet Government, on the demand of the British Government paid an indemnity to Mrs. Harding in respect of her false imprisonment.

In its Note of reply to the British Government the Soviet Government named Marguerite Harrison as Mrs. Harding's accuser.

NEVER ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE

The British Government's demand for reparation was based on Mrs. Harding's innocence of the charges, she having never engaged in Intelligence work.

Mr. Slade recalled that in 1920 Mrs. Harding, who had previously been the "Daily News" correspondent in Germany, went to Russia as the representative of the New York "World."

She was arrested on arrival in Moscow, the charges being those which Mrs. Harrison had repeated in the passage complained of in the book—Espionage for the British Government and collaboration with Marguerite Harrison in Intelligence work.

FIVE MONTHS IN THE LUBYANKA

Notwithstanding Mrs. Harding's repeated denials she was condemned to death, and, though execution of the sentence was withheld, she was subjected to five months' imprisonment chiefly in solitary confinement under conditions of great hardship, in the Lubyanka, the headquarters prison of the Cheka

She remained there until Mrs. Harrison was herself imprisoned, as related in the book, for supplying the Russian authorities "with absolutely false and misleading information."

"DOUBLE-CROSSED" THE SOVIET

Mrs. Harrison had gone to Russia as an American Secret Service agent had been caught some months before and had secured her release by consenting to assist the Soviet police in espionage on British, American and other visitors to Russia.

She stated that she "double-crossed" the Soviet in this capacity and continued to work for her own Government. Shortly after Mrs. Harrison's re-arrest, Mrs. Harding was liberated under the trade agreement between Russia and this country.

After her return to England, Mrs. Harding's claim to reparation from both American and Russian Governments was taken up by the National Union of Journalists and by the Institute of Journalists. They secured support from M.P.'s.

The British Government's demand for reparation from Russia was put forward in two Notes in 1921, and finally was made one of the five points of the ten-day ultimatum to Russia of May, 1923.

The £3,000 paid to Mrs. Harding in reparation by the Russian Government stood in no relation to the injuries endured as a result of Mrs. Harrison's false charges—charges which she had again put into circulation in the book.

"SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN A TIGHT CORNER"

Mrs. Harding had no financial transactions whatever with Marguerite Harrison, apart from the sale to her of certain articles for the "Sun" newspaper of Baltimore. Mrs. Harding benefited materially in no other way from her acquaintance with Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs Harrison's false accusation nearly cost Mrs. Harding her life in Russia in 1921 and might yet do so unless it was exposed once for all as the baseless fabrication of a Secret Service agent in a tight corner

The publishers and printers, as soon as the matter was brought to their attention, undertook to discontinue the sale of the book. They had expressed regret, apologised for publication of false statements, and had paid Mrs. Harding £1,000 as an indication of their regret, with an indemnity as to costs.

The King and Queen saw Army life—both military and domestic—at close quarters during their visit to the Aldershot Command. It was the King's first visit to Aldershot since his accession. The Queen is seen shaking hands with Mrs. Jones, wife of Sergeant Alfred Jones in the married quarters at Blackdoan barracks. The King and Sergeant Jones are also seen in the picture.

PATIENT'S HUSBAND GAVE DOCTOR BLACK EYE

To be attacked by his own patients is an experience recalled by Dr. F. C. Lyne Dixon, just elected vice-President of Acton Hospital, writes the "Reynold's News" in mail week.

At the time he was in practice at Brentford.

As he was returning at 2 a.m. through the Brentford byways after attending a somewhat difficult case, two policemen sprang at him, knocked his cap off and his pipe from his mouth and snatched his bag.

"Now then, let's have a look at your 'swaga'," cried one of them forcing open the bag.

Apologies followed when the light from their lantern revealed that they had attacked their own doctor, who was returning from the bedside of the wife of one of them.

New Facility For Posting Of Letters. Passengers by the B.E.S.T. buses have this new facility for posting of letters in the boxes attached to the buses. These boxes will be cleared at every inward trip near Victoria Terminus and the letters carried to G.P.O. for onward despatches. A postman is seen locking the post box attached to the bus, after clearance.

APRIL PERIODICALS

"Insurance Herald"

This journal, which is already well-known in the insurance world, has brought out a Special Anniversary Number in its issue of the 2nd inst. The success which has attended the conversion of the journal from a monthly into a weekly a year ago, is gratifying and its popularity is reflected in the large number of messages of greeting received from its wellwishers in India or abroad. Mr. S. L. Roy has contributed a special article on the "Superintendent of Insurance," which will be read with great interest.

"Financial Times"

The articles in the current number of this journal will appeal as much to the specialist as to the layman. In "The Problem of Middle Classes," Mr. D. Ghose discusses a very topical subject and the future articles of the series will be keenly looked forward to. Another popular contribution is the "Solution of India's Poverty" by Mr. Manu Subedar. The opening article "The Logical Validity of the Optimum" by Prof. D. P. Mukerjee will be appreciated by all students of economics.

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DICTATORS I KNOW

When Hitler Sold Postcards

BY EMIL LUDWIG IN "SUNDAY CHRONICLE."

Hitler told Germany only war would win back their last honour.

Mussolini took an unwarlike people and trained them to militarism.

Of the two dictators I know Mussolini from the many conversations I had with him regularly over a period of weeks; Hitler, from his speeches, which I both witnessed and later on heard over the radio, from his book, from private reports of those people who are acquainted with him.

The early development of the two men was completely different. In his youth Mussolini, son of a blacksmith, stood at the anvil and helped his father forge the glowing iron. He spent his evenings listening to his father and friends carry on revolutionary discussions.

WHEN HITLER WAS IDLER

During the years of his development Mussolini attempted to acquire through libraries and censored tracts the political knowledge which his father lacked.

During the formative period between the ages of 15 and 25, Adolf Hitler was an idler with no urge to study, lacking in talent, energy, or ideas.

He spent several years in decrepit lodging-houses, where the dregs of Vienna collected, and occasionally tried to earn a few cents by selling picture postcards.

When the war broke out the Austrian was an unknown number, glad to find a job; the Italian, on the other hand, only a few years older, was already at that time powerful enough to force the entry of Italy into the World War through his party.

Mussolini recognised his opportunity immediately after the war, and threw himself into the task of founding a party which would launch him into power. It took him three years to achieve his purpose.

By 1922 the party had grown so strong that its march on Rome checkmated the Government, and compelled the King to appoint the editor from Milan head of the Government in Rome.

From this time on Mussolini becomes Hitler's model. No sooner had Mussolini revived the ancient Roman salute than Hitler transported it into Germany, where it had neither history nor roots.

No sooner had Mussolini renewed the 'fascio' than Hitler imported an old symbol from India, also alien to the German.

The black shirt in which Mussolini clad his guards, after the fashion of Garibaldi's red one. Hitler copied in brown. Mussolini's Fascist anthem was imitated in a similar rhythm. "Duce" for the man in Rome, was translated into "Fuehrer" for the man in Berlin.

In politics, too, Hitler mechanically followed in Mussolini's footsteps.

Granting that Mussolini exaggerated the Communist peril with which he lured the citizens to join his party; nevertheless, the factories had been in the hands of the Communists only a year before.

In 1933, however, when Hitler had the Communists allegedly set fire to the Reichstag, he did it in a country where Communists had never ruled, where, as a matter of fact, they had been firmly opposed.

How then did he attain power? Did he, perhaps, develop and find himself during the war? While Mussolini distinguished himself in the battlefield, there is no record in regimental reports of Hitler's deeds—heroic deeds about which German youth is now being taught.

Then, if neither youth nor war experience prepared Hitler, what is the source of his great success?

Here historical and national conditions enter into the situation. Both of these indicate how much easier it was for a German to gain power in 1933 than for an Italian in 1922.

Germany was beaten. Italy victorious when both dictators made their entrance. Mussolini made no move against either the Church or State. Actually he strengthened them both.

In Germany, on the contrary, 22 ruling heads were overthrown and in the midst of the chaos of a fallen nation a few dozen inexperienced politicians had to lead the people through the most difficult years of its history.

When Hitler came into power the Entente's three great strokes against the conquered—Rhineland, reparations, and prohibition of army—had already been made ineffectual. The only thing new about his method was that instead of negotiating he demanded, and broke every treaty when it no longer suited him.

But when Hitler began to arm, all Europe was thrown into a fever. It became apparent that he wanted not only equal rights for Germany and the privilege of rearming, but was also desirous of exceeding the other nations.

Mussolini found a people which for centuries had been unwarlike, and trained them to militarism in his own way.

Hitler found the most warlike people in Europe beaten and told them that only by means of arms could they regain their lost honour.

When Mussolini speaks at the Piazza his metallic tones convey simple sentences in a masculine baritone. The listening Italian understands him, goes home and says: "We understood him; the man is right."

When Hitler speaks the room becomes swathed in a cloud of mist, and he works himself into an hysteria. The listening German is shocked, goes home and says to himself, "What can he mean? How great he must be!"

Hitler speaks in a whine and is constantly offended. His whole book consists of nothing but attack and hatred.

Nor is Mussolini a kind man. He told me once that he is no kin to Caesar, who forgot his enemies, but to Bismark, who hated them.

Hitler does not indulge in any kinds of sports, cannot drive a car, never is seen doing any sort of manual work. That is the penalty he pays for his lazy youth. He is a bourgeois, who always wants to look elegant.

Mussolini manifests a preference for show as for instance, his idea in working in Rome's largest auditorium. Hitler's rooms show the taste of a house painter.

Mussolini has known enough to add constantly to his own store of culture during the 15 years of his dictatorship.

I have heard him speak German, French, and English fluently; and it was only during his dictatorship that he learned English. Hitler, during his lazy youth, lacked sufficient energy to learn a language.

Mussolini is continually desirous of learning. Hitler of teaching. Each of Mussolini's visitors reports that he has been cross-examined.

I met with the same experience. Whenever a visitor leaves it is Mussolini who has added something to his knowledge, while Hitler's visitors reveal that Hitler himself talks without interruption.

He thunders at the visitor, rolls his eyes, pounds on the window pane, and, after launching into a torrent of words, abruptly dismisses his guests.

While the man in Rome sleeps the night and works from nine in the morning. Hitler leaves after-midnight, calls for one of his Ministers and delegates all the actual work to his subordinates.

Mussolini leaves the capital only during the summer, never enters society, never entertains houseguests because he is too busy working. Hitler spends the greater part of the year at his country home, surrounded preferably with screen stars.

One of the most famous of these depicted such an evening during which Hitler gathers twenty or so men, serves wine while he himself drinks water and delivers a monologue for three hours.

DISMISSALS FOR JOINING N. C. O. MOVEMENT

Bihar Govt. Considering Question Of Reinstatement

PATNA, April 21.

The question of the reinstatement of Government servants who were dismissed on account of their participation in the Non-co-operation Movement was under consideration of the Government, stated Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary replying to Mr. Harinandan Singh (Congress) in the Bihar Assembly this morning, who asked what steps had been taken for the restoration to service, or payment of compensation to such persons as promised by the Government.

PENSIONS WITHHELD

Replying further Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay said that orders had not yet been issued regarding payment of pension and compensation to Surja Shukla (Constable) and Ramdutt Singh (Head Constable). Pension in both the cases was withheld on account of their participation in the Non-co-operation Movement. —A. P.

GEN. SHINDE LEAVES FOR EUROPE TO STUDY ARMY TECHNIQUE

Ambition To Impart Army Education To Indian Youths

General Nanasaheb Shinde, who has lately retired from the Baroda Army, left for Europe by the Italian Steamer "Conte Rosso" on April 14.

He served in the Army for 43 years and though now 63 years old, he has undertaken this journey with a view to studying the working and administration of the armies in Europe. During this journey he will visit Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany, England, France etc.

His object in undertaking the journey to Europe in his present advanced age is to devise a workable Scheme by which Military Training can be imparted to the youths of India. Everybody knows how the youths of Europe have concentrated their attention on Military Training. General Shinde has for many years been thinking over as to how military training can be introduced in the Schools and Colleges in India.

Speaking at Rajahmundry, luncheon party Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu, M.L.C., strongly criticised the "autocracy of the Congress High Command, sitting in Calcutta and coming from Allahabad, and always interfering with the administration of the Presidency."

(Continued from column 7.)

and insistent that the Bengal Government shall order its destruction. If the Bengal Government agrees, will the Governor acquiesce? Or, will there be a new constitutional crisis on so strange an issue? What is the truth? Frankly, not hard to establish.

Certainly, there are contradictions in the evidence of Cooke and Holwell. Certainly, neither of them was above all suspicious of being able to concoct such a tale.

Certainly, there is an odd lack of corroborative evidence. James Mill, 120 years ago, cites a witness, who says: "The event is not known in Bengal, and even in Calcutta it is difficult to meet a single native that knows anything of it." Mr. J. H Little, in 1915, concluded that it was all fake and that those who are supposed to have perished in the Black Hole, really were killed in the storm of Fort William.

18TH CENTURY PRISONS.

Other historians, after careful weighing of the evidence, are convinced that, though details may be wrong, the story is, in the main, true enough. One thing is pretty well agreed. Even if the thing happened, it was not deliberate. The prisoners were put to hold them into the ordinary prison of the English Settlement.

And, 18th Century prisons were not pretty places Thirty years later, under British rule, a witness before a Select Committee described the common jail of Calcutta, in ordinary use as "the most horrible place he ever saw", and was astonished that "any person could long survive such a situation."

PROVOCATIVE FOLLY

By and large, whatever the facts of 1757, Curzon's obelisk is a provocative folly, better out of the way. And—incidentally—it might be as well that children were no longer taught as simple fact an atrocity tale about which there, at least, some doubt, and of which the effect on their minds can only be to make them believe that Indians are sadists and treacherous brutes.—United Press.

Black-Hole Story Invented By Holwell And Cooke

OBELISK, AN INSULT AND LIE, SAY INDIAN HISTORIANS

LONDON (By Mail).

Mr W. Norman Ewer, Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald", writing about 'Men and Things Abroad,' 'inter alia' refers to the story of the Black Hole tragedy at Calcutta and the recent demand in Bengal for the removal of its monument. He writes:—

Is the story of the Black Hole of Calcutta, which we were all taught at school, true or false? Were 146 English prisoners, men and women, really thrust by Suraj-ud-Daula into a small, ill-ventilated prison, where, during one night of horror, they fought for breath and died? All but twenty-three of them

BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA

Did it happen so? Or, was the tale of the Black Hole just an atrocity story invented to justify Clive's conquest of Bengal? This isn't an academic question of the 18th Century Indian History. It is likely to be a very burning issue of the 20th Century Indian politics. Indian Nationalist sentiment in Bengal has, for nearly forty years, resented the obelisk which Lord Curzon put up on the site, or supposed site, of the Black Hole. Even if the story were true, the monument and its inscription, they said at the time, was an insult and a humiliation to Indians.

OBELISK AN INSULT

The Secretary of State for India had his doubts as to its advisability. But the stubborn Viceroy had his way. He moved the statue of Sir Ashley Eden (some time Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and put up this monument, to India's shame, in a main street of what was then India's capital. "In," to use his own exquisitively tactful words, "a shrieking thoroughfare, crowded with Babus and intersected by trams." But say Indian historians, the obelisk is not only an insult: it is a lie. The whole story is a lie, invented by two men named Holwell and Cooke. Of the obelisk, it can be said as Pope said of the Monument (before the inscription was removed, which accused the Papists of starting the Great Fire). "Where London's column, pointing at the skies, "Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies."

COOKE AND HOLWELL

And, the demand now is strong

(Continued in column 5.)

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Chamberlain To Mussolini's Rescue

By Recognising Conquest Of Ethiopia, He Seeks To Save Italy From Ignominy

(From Our Correspondent)
DJIBOUTI, April 15.
(By Air Mail)

The British Government has thought it fit to enter into an agreement with Italy at a time when the Italians have already been driven out of a considerable part of Ethiopia.

The latest news is that the Ethiopian forces are in full possession of North-Western Ethiopia. Dedjaz Zalore Hout, the well-known General of Ras Sujyum, is master of the whole of Tigre. He has his headquarters at Makale from where he went in pursuit of the Italians in the Takkaze region, but returned without finding any. He is reported to have avenged the death of brave Ras Dassita by defeating the troops of the traitor, Dedjaz Taklou Meshesha, who had captured Ras Dassita. He also broke this General's leg which is now reported to have been amputated in Asmara where he is lying in a very critical condition.

GOJJAM ABANDONED

All Gojjam has been abandoned by the Italians with the exception of 200 Italians who are besieged at Debra Markos. They are in a desperate condition.

The Ethiopian forces at Debra Markos are commanded by Dedjaz Bezzabe, Second-in-Command of Ras Dassita. The Italian commander implored him to be allowed to leave the fortress, but he was ordered to surrender himself and hand over all arms.

The highest chief in command in Gojjam is Young Liji Mamon Hailé Mickail, the grandson of Ras Hailou and his generals are Fitaurari Zallaka Likou, Dedjaz Bazzabe and Dedjaz Mangasha.

The Talians are also besieged in Gallabat and Chilga where there is continuous panic day and night and the townspeople have nearly all gone. The Ethiopians had to burn all the cultivation there for a radius of two miles, because whenever the Italians sent their aeroplanes to hover over these towns and the Ethiopians took cover, the Italians used to run to these cultivations and cut what grain and vegetables they could get.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA

Wherever the Italians have withdrawn the Ethiopians have destroyed all the provisions and material Italian aeroplanes, the only force exercising control, fly everywhere throwing leaflets informing the people that their struggle was useless because Emperor Haile Sallasie had accepted Italian offer of sovereignty under their protection and will return to Ethiopia within a short period. But as by now there is not a single person who does not know what value to attach to such propaganda, all the Italian propaganda produces no result.

Lately the Ethiopians have inflicted a big defeat on Italian troops near Wallon destroying 7 aeroplanes and killing and wounding about five thousand men near Wallon.

LORRIES CAPTURED

Ethiopian bands have also appeared near Asba Taffari which they have taken possession of. They lately sent some soldiers to Meheso station which is only 150 kilometres from Dire-Dawa and captured 150 lorries loaded with provisions and cloth for Addis-Ababa. All these lorries were taken away to Asba Taffari.

Big Ethiopian bands have also appeared again near Deder and Gara Mullata.

At a time like this the British Government have again saved the Italian nation from ignominy of defeat.

Why He Resigned From Indian Civil Service

(Continued from Page 20.)

his plans. I shall content myself by quoting only one example, illustrative of a host of others. In an over-assessed tract of this province, crops were seriously damaged by frost. I suspended recovery of takavi until such time as crop experiments could be performed and the damage ascertained.

NO BAULKING OF POUND OF FLESH

The superior European officer, however, would have none of it and the fiat went forth that takavi should be recovered vigorously. Why? Because it was a question of revenue. Even as recently as three months ago when I wanted to stay sales for recovery of takavi in cases where there was genuine hardship, the Deputy Commissioner insisted on every case being referred to him and would not trust my judgment. Why? I recommended in the case of a tenant with a holding of almost "microscopic" proportions that some paltry takavi arrears should be written off as irrecoverable. Stuff and nonsense! The British Government could not be baulked of its pound of flesh! The Empire would collapse and the heavens would fall!! Promptly came the order that the takavi be recovered in small annual instalments from a destitute peasant to whom the problem of more being was more fundamental than well-being.

Other activities there be that an Indian officer indulges in at his peril. When I resigned from the Baden-Powell Scout Movement about a year ago, the Chief Secretary, a European made careful inquiries about the circumstances of my resignation. This was not in the least surprising. But my mind was filled with consternation when a senior Indian civilian remarked that inasmuch as the B.-P. Scout movement was an Imperial organisation my action was not consistent with my being a member of an Imperial Service, and was liable to construed as an anti-Imperialist move.

"FETTERS OF GOLD"

Another still more senior Indian civilian told me plainly that I was not well-advised in making things too hot for myself and that if my convictions were so strong I should choose between being a Government servant and a private citizen. I said: "When it becomes too hot for me I will go". but at the same time felt that, so far as these two high and mighty worthies were concerned, the fetters of gold had done their work. Perhaps like Bonnivard the prisoner of Chillon, they exclaim: "My very chains and I grew friends. So much as long

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, M.C., I.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay City Police who, as soon as the recent trouble started in Bombay on the 17th night made prompt arrangements under orders of the Home Minister to enforce the necessary Curfew order, orders under section 144 and orders prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons.

communion tends. To make us what we are....." I silently prayed that I might be saved from such petrifaction of mind and slavery of soul.

I have heard it hinted in certain quarters that I resigned because of differences with my European superiors on trifles, such as the question of calling on the Superintendent of Police, etc. Nothing could be more ridiculous. It is true enough that I had to fight in these matters, but that only made an otherwise dull existence worthwhile. It was such occasions as these that added a zest to life. I at times even felt that I should continue in service, if only to give battle to such attitude in high places.

These feelings were however outweighed by other considerations. They paled into insignificance when I realized that I could better utilise my time in fighting for a cause and for an ideal outside the service than wasting it on mere trifles inside, where the scope for real national service—such service as yields menatl and spiritual satisfaction—is extremely meagre. One feels "cabin'd, gribb'd and coop'd in". Most of the work is idle futile routine.

Major Yeats Brown is quite right in his observations that: "We scribble away our birthright amidst mountainous files and lose all touch with the people". "I accordingly decided to resign the Indian Civil Service of the Indian Nation. In the fitness of things I finally made up my mind and intimated to the Secretary of State on Independence Day".

EMANCIPATE THE COUNTRY

Concluding, Mr. Kamath observed: "There can be neither justice nor liberty for the Indian, be he officer or commoner, patrician or plebeian, so long as British domination endures. To the task of the emancipation of our country each one of us must address himself to the best of his ability. All else is vanity: all else is folly."

The resignation of Mr. Kamath has been accepted by the Secretary of State, and he is freed from all the responsibilities of service from April 19, 1938.

Mr. Kamath has further decided to return the King's Silver Jubilee Medal, presented to him some time back by the Government, and is proceeding to Allahabad on the night of April 22 to see Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and seek his advice.

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 16).

tor said that he was not ashamed to confess that the only work done by their Officers was to go to the Societies to recover their subscriptions whenever there was deficit in the funds of the Institute to meet their monthly salaries. This statement was made publicly in a council meeting. There is a good deal of resentment among the Societies and many have refused to pay subscriptions, because they feel that they get nothing practically in return. New Societies generally do not join the Institute and it is only with the help of the Departmental officers that they could collect subscriptions. No body in fact is inclined to pay voluntarily.

None can deny the intimate knowledge of Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta who is connected with the Co-operative movement and the Institute from the inception of the Co-operative movement and that he is an outstanding personality in the Co-operative movement. But with all my due deference to Mr. Mehta, I do not believe that the recommendations about the new constitution will be found workable.

The defects as pointed out by me above are so patent that the time has come for a drastic overhauling of the whole machinery. But the way it is proposed to be done does not remedy them effectively.

It is also intriguing to note that the prominent Co-operators who were consulted by them have not also so far taken the rank and file into their confidence about the nature of the deliberations and views expressed by them. It is therefore imperative for the Co-operators to know whether they are committed to Messrs. Mehta—Bhansali recommendations and whether they have accepted them. It is understood that those consulted include Office-Bearers of the Provincial Institute past and present.

In my opinion, it would be in the fitness of things that the Government should save all the Societies from this extra burden of payment of the Institute's fee by the abolition of the Institute altogether if it cannot be reconstituted so as to make it really useful to the Societies, and the movement as a whole. The Institute as it is worked to-day does not deserve to exist any longer. The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute is justified in declaring that to continue the Institute in the present state, "it will be an unnecessary and uncalled-for burden to the Societies and public exchequer." After all, as practical men we have to face facts. Will the Government therefore kindly reconsider the whole situation?—Yours, etc.

"CANDID CO-OPERATOR".

'MAD ABOUT MUSIC'

(Continued from page 10)

ture "Mad About Music", as can be judged from the great welcome the appreciative Bombay cinema-goers have accorded during the last week. The Eros Theatre drew packed Houses throughout the week, in a manner which it had never done before and the picture is being held over for another week. Those who have seen this pictures—and surely mostly of the cine fans have already seen it have with one voice expressed their highest praise for this lovely 15 year old screen songstress, who won the appropriate title of "America's Singing Sweetheart". Deanna has outshone herself in this picture, and has displayed surprisingly brilliant performance in which she combines irresistable charm with outstanding histrionic merit.

"Ramona"

"Ramona", the beautiful 20th Century-Fox Technicolour production at the Wellington this week, stars Loretta Young and Don Ameche. This film is set in magnificent backgrounds which have been photographed in all the beauty of their natural colour.

Both Loretta Young and Don Ameche render an excellent account of themselves in this tragic story of old California. Ameche has a most attractive personality, and his acting is marked by sincerity and a fine restraint. Technicolour and the old world Red Indian costume have been very kind to this young actor who looks like fulfilling all the hopes of his producers.

Loretta Young looks more beautiful than ever in colour she has the right type of breathless charm for the role of Ramona, the lovely young girl brought up by Signora Moreno (Pauline Frederick) and imagining herself Spanish. But when she meets and falls in love with Alessandro (Don Ameche) she is very happy to discover that she is really the daughter of an Indian squaw so that there is no bar to their marriage.

The story then shows the occupation of California by the Americans, and the injustice meted out to the Red Indian settlers by the new owners of the country. Tragedy and heartbreak is the fate of lovely Ramona, but a hint of new happiness lightens the horizon when we see her returning to the ranch with Felipe Moreno (Kent Taylor) who has loved her all the time and goes to her after her husband has been murdered.

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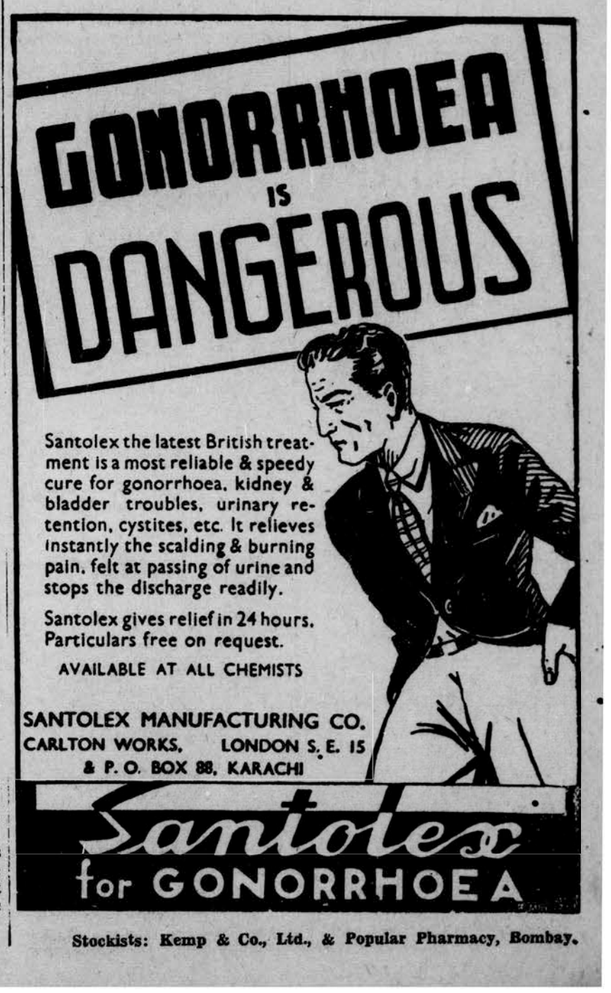
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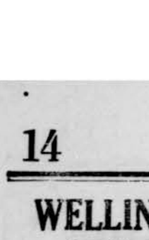

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"JWALA"
AT
OPERA HOUSE

How Nazis Won The Plebiscite

SCENES IN FRONT OF CHANCELLERY

No Eating And Drinking Allowed When Hitler Speaks!

From Our Own Correspondent
BERLIN, April 10.
(By Air Mail)

The plebiscite campaign came to an end to-day, when all Germany went to the polls. The result was that the union of Germany and Austria was confirmed by an overwhelming vote.

GERMANS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Soon after nine o'clock a procession of about 50 Sudetic Germans marched into the Wilhelmsplatz bearing two enormus banners. One of them, which was borne on five poles, bore the word: "Sudetic Germany's wish—one Reich, one People, and one Leader." The other, a very sizable streamer indeed, read: "Sudetic Germans greet the Leader of all the Germans." The Sudetic Germans and their banner-bearers took up a position in front of the crowd facing the Chancellery and the larger of their banners spread half-way across the square. When the crowd read the signs a roar of cheering went up The Sudetic Germans chanted "Dear Leader, show yourself: Sudetic Germans are standing before the house."

At 10-30 Herr Hitler appeared on the balcony with Herr Hess, his deputy, and Dr. Goebbels. He saluted the cheering crowds, pointed to the Sudetic German banners smilingly, and then withdrew.

"Leader, set our homeland free" was among the slogans shouted to Herr Hitler. Among the Sudetic Germans in the crowd the view was expressed that "in a year at the latest we shall be free." Others said they would be "liberated" sooner than that. Some people stated that there were 12,000 Sudetic Germans in all assembled in Berlin to greet Herr Hitler.

When Herr Hitler withdrew, the greater part of the crowd, waving Swastika flags and singing patriotic songs, then dispersed.

AT THE POLLING-BOOTH.

Technically the voting differed slightly from that of the last plebiscite. On to-day's ballot papers there were two rings, a large one for recording "Yes" and a small one for "No." Those opposed to the Nazi regime could therefore (assuming they had no apprehensions about being detected) vote against the union. A small percentage did vote "No."

In the counting station I visited all blank ballot papers and all attempts to hand in an invalid vote, such as by voting both "Yes" and "No," went in favour of the Government, such ballots being counted as "Yes" ballots.

I visited a typical polling-booth at the back of a tavern to-day and also watched the counting of the votes this evening when polling closed. The proceedings were, as far as the recording and the counting of the votes were concerned, perfectly normal. The voter was checked on the register by an identity card. He placed his cross on the ballot behind a curtained screen and put it in an envelope. Nobody could see how the elector had voted.

At the counting of the votes afterwards there seemed no possible way of identifying an individual envelope, since they were all jumbled together and further mixed up before being counted. The count was slow in starting, but this was because of the decimal system, one of the disadvantages of which is that it makes those accustomed to its simplicity unable to count easily. Once the preliminary arithmetic had been done and the number of votes recorded brought into unison with the number of envelopes deposited—some five or six counts were necessary before the two figures agreed—the count of over a thousand ballots took place rapidly.

The counting of the "Yes" votes soon became monotonous. Only 21 "No" votes were recorded—as the teller announced "A clear, No," and I observed there were about the same number of spoiled ballots, mainly blanks, which counted as "Yes" votes. About 6 per cent of the eligible voters in this ward did not vote.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

It cannot be assumed that those who did not vote intended in this way to vote negatively Voting is in reality compulsory. All voters are canvassed by the Storm Troops or other Nazi party formations, and it would be more dangerous for anti-Nazis to refuse to vote than it would be for them to vote negatively. If—as anti-Nazis fear—they would if they voted negatively be found out by the party's household control organisation, which, working from the smallest unit, known as the "house-guard," knows much of the private affairs and the past political history of each citizen, they would certainly incur the most direct suspicion if they declined to vote at all. Especially is this so as every voter who had failed to vote in the morning received a "visit from a Storm Trooper who handed him a notice reminding him (or her) that he had not yet been to the polling-booth.

"PILGRIMAGE OF UNITY"

But apart from the special conditions arising out of the plebiscite it is certain that there would have been a handsome majority for the union of Austria with the Reich anyhow. To-day's plebiscite, as German official spokesmen admit, is not an election, even though upwards of 800 Nazi leaders will be chosen as members of the new Reichstag, which is not a Parliament. The voting is "a national demonstration," or, as a newspaper recently called it, "a pilgrimage of German unity."

NO EATING OR DRINKING THE SPEECH.

The campaign has been conducted with intense energy, although there has, of course, been no kind of opposition to it. Anybody who publicly, or even audibly, ventured to criticise the union of Austria with Germany would, of course, have been arrested. Herr Hitler has toured the Rich on a speech-making campaign, north and south, east and west, and his principal Ministers have also spoken at vast gatherings in the old Reich and the new.

The main speeches, such as Herr Hitler's own, were relayed and nationally broadcast. The cinema and theatres were mobilised for the campaign as well as the press.

When Herr Hitler made his final speech in Vienna last night waiters were not allowed to serve customers in the cafes, and people who wished to eat had to wait over an hour and a half, between eight o'clock and 9-30, until the broadcast had finished. Cinema performances were also stopped during the speech. Second-house shows were interrupted by the broadcast, and the late night show, which begins normally at 9 to 9-15, was postponed until the speech was ended.

"ARMS FOR SPAIN"

Great Rally In London

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Members of the Labour party trade union branches, and co-operative societies throughout London took part in an "Arms for Spain" rally in Hyde Park. From four platforms the slogan was "Save Spain and Save Peace." There were no organised official processions, but there were marches to the park from three centres.

An hour before the demonstration began many people had assembled around the platforms. The chief speakers were Mr. C. R. Attlee (Leader of the Opposition), Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Deputy Leader), and Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P. The resolution moved from each platform condemned the "unjust iniquitous, and intolerable policy of non-intervention in Spain." It expressed full agreement "with the solemn and moving appeal of the Spanish Government to the British people to end non-intervention, which merely ensures that the Italian and German armies of invasion shall decide the fate of Spain."

Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., said the rally of the democratic forces in Spain coupled with the Fulham by-election must have made things very miserable at Clivedon this week-end. "Chamberlain can sack Eden," he said, "but he cannot sack Edith Summerskill." It was for the leaders of the great industries to tell the Government they were not to get armaments until they conceded arms for Spain.

Mr. Fred Montague, M.P., said: "This Government has said it has kept us out of war. It has done nothing of the kind. You will have the war for some part of the British Empire when it suits the dictators to have it."

CALL FOR A STRIKE.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., said "There are four Great Powers in the world who can bring peace—Britain, France, Russia, and, slowly it may be, but nevertheless surely, the people of the United States. Fascism has invaded South America, and the nearer Fascism comes to democratically minded people the more certain they are to be prepared to defend themselves against it."

During the demonstration there were repeated shouts of "Call a general strike." Mr. Pritt commented "A fine thing if it could be done," and Mr. Greenwood said "That is a matter for the trade unions."

The biggest crowd was at the platform addressed by Mr. Attlee Dr. Edith Summerskill, the victor of West Fulham, was given an enthusiastic greeting when she got on to the same platform—a coal cart.

Mr. Attlee said they were told that if arms were sent to Spain it would mean taking part in a war. The Labour party had said: "You can at least send arms of defence." Every single thing was refused to the Spanish Government. What was the use of Mr. Chamberlain getting up in the House of Commons and expressing his horror at the bombing of Barcelona when he allowed it to go on? What did the dictators care for paper protest? This Government were all the time counting on the defeat of the Spanish Republic. They were waiting and hoping that Franco would win. That would not be the first mistake they had made.

"The Government are letting this nation drift into war. Mr. Chamberlain has no peace plan whatever. He is merely piling up armaments, but that is not a peace plan. You need arms in an armed world to be used for keeping law and order, but arms merely piled up in imperialist rivalries lead to war. It is utterly untrue to say that this Government have successfully kept this country out of war. They have pursued a policy that is inevitably leading to war.

Mr. Chamberlain says, 'Why do the Labour party constantly raise foreign affairs in debate after debate?' I will tell you. It is because he is pursuing a policy which is fatal to this country and the peace of the world. We are asked why do we ask many questions. It is because we never get a straight answer.'

DR. SUMMERSKILL

Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., who made her first public speech since being returned for West Fulham said: "You see before you face slapper No. 2 Some of the Opposition papers started off by saying I was full of glamour. They finished by saying I was a shrew and a potential face slapper." The finest thing about West Fulham was that the people stood firm, and did not respond to the Governments' call for unity in face of socalled national peril.

The Government tried to "panic" the people and appealed to them to think in terms of unity. West Fulham knew that the only unity the Government recognised was unity with the dictators and the Cliveden set. During the last few days she had been swamped with letters from peace-lovers.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFLUENCE ON NATION'S HISTORY

Prof. Kaji's Lecture On International Relations

The fact that a nation neglecting its Geography is doomed because of the immense importance of its study was stressed by Prof. Kaji in a lecture on "the Geographical Background of International Relations" given on the Geography Day. Mr. V D. Ghate was in the chair.

The lecturer began by tracing the influence of geographical factors in the history of the rise of various races and nations. He pointed out how the struggle for existence brought complications as regards international relations thus giving rise to the need for collective action for common interests. Taking the example of the great Islamic drive eastwards and westwards culminating in the great incursions of Chengiz Khan and Timur, the lecturer illustrated the influence of economic pressure.

He referred to England, France, Italy and Japan and said how geographical factors are influencing their attitude towards other countries. The speakers said that geographically, Czarist Russia was the same as Soviet Russia. Russia had no geographical contact with Italy but on account of Russia's relations with Germany and Japan, she was inimical with Italy also Referring to North and South America he said that they were in more favourable positions than the others.

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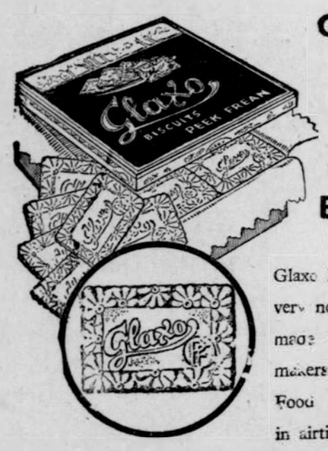

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Lothian Defends Condemned Constitution

THREE FACTS BEHIND FEDERAL SCHEME

Tells Indian Students Of Way Of Democratic Advance

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, April 13.
(By Air Mail).

The second day's proceedings of the Indian Student's Conference organised by the Federation of Indian Student's Societies in Great Britain and Ireland opened at Friends House this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Naq, a Bengalee student at the London School of Economics.

Great interest centered round the speech that the Marquis of Lothian was to deliver on the new Indian Constitution. When his Lordship arrived he found the Conference hall well crowded by young Indians and a number of representatives of British and International youth organisations. Amongst the "eders" in the hall were Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Mrs. Agatha Harrison, and Dr. Madan Lall Atal.

ARRESTING PLACARDS.

When Lord Lothian took his seat on the platform by the side of the chairman, he could not resist gazing at the four walls of the Hall. They were covered with placards which suggested that the organisers of the conference were either left-wing or progressive in politics or were firm believers in Democracy, Freedom and Peace. We noticed on the four walls, placards urging Indians to boycott Japanese goods, to save China, and thus save peace; to repudiate the Indian Constitution and that part of it which is to "Confer" further instalment of "democracy" under the guise of an All-India Federation.

STUDENTS AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Naq in opening the proceedings of the morning session of the Conference made it clear that though the Marquis of Lothian was in favour of working the New India Constitution, the Indian Students gathered in that hall and at home for its destruction, "we believe in complete national independence of India," he declared, "though our Federation is not affiliated to any political party or political groups in this country or at home." Mr. Naq added that the conference was very fortunate in having a very distinguished Englishmen in Lord Lothian to address the students as the conference's object was to discuss some aspects of the Anglo-Indian relationship. He requested the Marquis of Lothian to address the gathering.

Lord Lothian was given a rousing cheer as he rose to speak. He said:

We have seen in the last few years the calamities which the effects of raising expectations through sympathy with aspirations all over the international field—and those people who stressed the practical difficulties in the way of, let us say, the League of Nations, being made an effective instrument were really its better friends than those who tried to convince them about what it could do, which, when it came to the point was found to be impossible. Therefore, what I want to do to-day is not so much to repeat what I have already said about the Constitution, but to say a few words about the facts as I see them, with which any constitution in India must deal at the present time. That does not mean that facts cannot be altered. They can be altered. But as long as they are the facts they cannot be removed by ignoring them.

STATES IN FEDERATION.

Your Chairman this morning mentioned one point in the Constitution which is very much in the people's minds in India—I found it in every part of India—and it is the subject of a very interesting article in "THE TIMES" this morning. Namely, the fact that under the Constitution the representatives of the Indian States, to the extent of thirty-three and a third per cent. in the Lower House and forty per cent. in the Upper House are the personal nominees of the rulers. And quite the most universal feeling I encountered in India was the feeling that any attempt to secure a Federal Constitution for India—and I found nobody who was not in favour of some form of constitution—based on an attempt to marry the democratic provinces with States which were still undiluted autocracies would inevitably produce stresses and strains inside the Federation which, unless they were removed, would tear it to pieces. And there is a set of facts which, if this article is correct, is already in course of gradual transformation.

When the Round Table Conference met there were, in fact, three main elements in the Indian problem—four if you like. Firstly, there was Congress India; secondly, there was the Moslem community; and thirdly there were the Indian States. And I think that most people recognise, and most people agree, that as the British Raj disappears, as it is disappearing under this Constitution, it is essential that the body which replaces it should speak for and represent India as a whole.

BRITAIN'S SERVICE TO INDIA.

Now I have always felt that by far the most important single thing in India as it takes over control of its own affairs is that it should do so as a unity. You will criticise from different points of view the history of the British Raj in India. History will certainly say that by far the greatest service Britain has rendered to India is its constitutional and organic unity. If you do not have organic unity you will inevitably have the appearance in India of what you have got in Europe. And in the last great rebellion against British rule the American Federation—by far the most important part of the history of the United States was between 1781 and 77. It is worth studying this fact. The formulation of the American Constitution is one of the greatest events in the history of one Government, and that is why, I have always taken the view that the organic federation of India is absolutely vital and that as the power passes from British hands to Indian hands it should pass from a constitution which organically united India.

THREE FACTS.

Now granted that fact, granted other facts, what the Round Table Conference was up against was the three main elements I have described—Congress India, which in the first Round Table Conference did not appear, and in so far as it was represented by anybody was represented by Liberal politicians—and being a Liberal myself I know how unrepresentative they can sometimes be. You had the Moslem community, and say what you like, it is there and you will find when you get back to India that the Moslem community is a fact—you cannot 'coerce' it, you can only 'win' it to take part in the constitution. And finally you have got the Indian States, and the central fact is that to-day (subject to the controlling influence of the Political Department) the Government is in the hands of the rulers of the Indian States, and therefore if you want to create a Federation the only way you can get it into being is by getting them to agree to come in. It was those three fundamental facts which led to the present basis of the Federation.

WHAT ALTERNATIVE.

Now given those facts you are going to find it very difficult to make far-reaching changes in the Constitution in India and to get it into operation so far as India is concerned, because if you seek to abandon this Constitution you have to find something to take its place, and if you call a Constituent Convention, you are going to be confronted with exactly the same problem as confronted the Round Table Conference—to satisfy the Moslem community. You have got to deal with the problem of the States in some way. Are you going to leave them under the control of Great Britain or are you going to get them in? So that if you are considering the facts of the present Constitution—and nobody is more aware than I am of how easy it is to point out these things—you have got to try and construct a practical alternative which has any chance of being accepted in India itself, and having constructed an alternative which is capable of being accepted in India, then you can consider what chances there are of it being accepted by the British Government. Though it is my own personal view that whatever India is united on any British Government will accept. But do not consider the Constitution purely from the critical point of view.

CONSTITUENT CONVENTION.

The critical faculty is, of course, vital, and there are far too many parts of the world in which the critical faculty is being denied to-day. But also formulate the actual political terms of the alternative you think could have any chance of being accepted in India, because that is the real problem. And while I went from one end of India to the other and met people who were critical of it, I never met anybody who produced any alternative, except the alternative of leave it to a Constituent Convention, summoned by universal suffrage. You can imagine how long it would take to do that. You have got to get your franchise your elections, you have got to hold elections for your franchise, you have got to have your huge body, and you have got to get that body to bring in those parties which can only be brought in by agreement. And then you have got to formulate it in some sort of legislative terms.

That does not mean I am not sympathetic with what might be called your aspirations. For many years now I have been convinced that the quicker the whole responsibility for Indian shoulders, the better. The problem is to find the means by which in the complicated situation in India you can get such a Constitution into being, not only by consent between Great Britain and India but by consent in India itself. There is your practical problem.

CONGRESS MINISTERS CITED.

And one other thing. It is always difficult, I think, to realise one aspect of governmental problems unless you have actually held responsibility for government yourself. I said at the beginning that some people are disappointed that the Congress ministers in the provinces have not moved more rapidly. The reason why they do not move more rapidly is not because of the limitations of the Constitution itself, because I don't think there has been any interference between any Congress Ministers and the Government, except over the matter of political prisoners. The difficulty comes from this fact. A very distinguished Indian civil servant said to me: "You know there is a great deal to be said for this new Constitution from my point of view. In the old days problem after problem came up—land revenue, etc.,—an infinite number of problems" and whatever people may say, what Governments stand or fall on is not their programme but the way they administer the practical affairs of the country. If the Government interferes with the arrival of the morning milk there is certain to be more row than if it does not actually carry out the programme on which it came into office. And he said to me: "In the old days, I had to take the decisions, and then I went home and spent sleepless nights wondering what would be the results. Under the new Constitution my only responsibility is to say what I believe the facts to be and what the consequences of a policy will be, and then the decision has to be taken by the Ministers and they go home and spend the sleepless nights.

REAL CONTROVERSY.

The essence of the Indian Constitution, though I know a great many people do not agree with it, is that it transfers that kind of responsibility to Indian hands. It has done so in the provinces. It has not done so from the Marxist point of view of life, it has done so from the Liberal point of view of life. The real controversy on the Left to-day is between those people who believe you can get the Socialist millenium by democratic means, by gradually nationalising industry after industry, and more and more of the land, not by violence, but paying some compensation or very possibly paying full compensation, and that by that means, without all the sufferings and evils which spring from revolutionary violence you can reach the Socialist millenium. The other view is the Marxian view that capital will organise itself to destroy and dominate the working class before it will surrender its powers. The history of the world, I think, in the last twenty years, despite what I said at the London School of Economics ten years ago, goes to show that fundamentally Mr. Gandhi is right—that the violent method fails to produce its result.

WHICH WAY.

I still am an unrepentant democrat in method. And one of the great strengths of this Constitution is that, at any rate, it begins to found the self-government of India on the democratic process rather than the revolutionary. And if you started the revolutionary process, which would be quickest off the mark? What elements in India have got training in implements of violence? All I can say is that Congress has not. You have got to weigh these things. While I should be the last to suggest that there are no defects in the present Constitution,—I am acutely aware of some of them while I am convinced that many of the facts on which it rests will be changed by events—when the facts are changed then you can alter the Constitution. The article referred to in "The Times" shows how a change is going on in affairs in the Indian States. And the reply by Lord Winterton to a question in Parliament is stated in more than one Indian newspaper to be as revolutionary a statement as that made in 1917 by Mr. Montague

My message to you is—don't let go of the democratic basis of the Constitution. And that means that on the whole you have got to proceed by consent, by consent within India itself. And if you attempt to build the Constitution on revolutionary action, then I think India is going to find itself in the same kind of trouble as Europe is in to-day.

VICEROY VISITS KOHAT

Receives Joint Address From D. L. B. And Municipal Committee

PESHAWAR, April 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor of N. W. F. P. and Staff visited Kohat this morning. At Aimal Chabutra Post, on the way, His Excellency was welcomed by the Adam Khel Jirga (Afridis of the Kohat Pass).

At Kohat, His Excellency was presented with a joint address by the District Local Board and the Municipal Committee. The local bodies in welcoming the Viceroy and expressing their gratitude for the keen interest taken by His Excellency in their agricultural and livestock problem emphasised the need for further grants-in-aid for rural development, mentioning particularly the scarcity of drinking water which was their greatest need.

Asking for sympathetic consideration of their need for further facilities in Medical aid and Public Health, they said that their district's meagre facilities had to be shared with neighbouring residents of tribal territory and also Afghan subjects who migrated in large numbers yearly. Mention was also made of the lack of educational facilities.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO T. B. FUND

The Viceroy in his reply referred to the generous response which had been made both to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and the Livestock Fund from the Province.

Turning to the financial aspects raised, His Excellency pointed out that the expenditure of the N. W. F. P. Government per head of the population on social services was higher than that of any province in British India and that the advance which the N. W. F. P. made in this field since 1932-33 was very much higher than the average for India as a whole.

His Excellency congratulated the Local Bodies on the enterprise in improving Medical and Public Health facilities. He also expressed his appreciation of the marked interest taken by the N. W. F. P. Ministry in education by the provision of practicable facilities.—A. P.

It is understood that Mr. D. R. Sethi, Director of Agriculture, Bihar, will act as Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for four months vice Mr. Livingstone, who is proceeding on leave in the middle of May.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

'Claims Of Homoeopathy'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the letter that has appeared in your columns of the 15th of this month with a heading "Claims of Homoeopathy" over the signature of two persons who profess that they and their likes are the only true custodians of the science of Homoeopathy in the Western India. In trying to do so they have either ignorantly or purposely misrepresented various facts and statements made by me in my letter to the Government of Bombay in connection with the new 'Medical Registration Bill,' so far as it related to Homoeopathy, and to which you have been kind enough to give the publicity in your issue of the 11th instant.

I do not see why there should be a difference of opinion as regards the meaning conveyed by the two words: (i) the quack-homoeopath and (ii) the trained homoeopath. None so far has taken any objection either personally or through letter to this phraseology, since this letter of mine has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle". Theirs has been a solitary example. To avoid confusion I have defined 'quack' as "one who talks loudly and foolishly; it means an ignorant pretender to skill specially in medicine or surgery." It is the description of a class of people who are practising in this province in Homoeopathy without being duly qualified. I have proceeded to the extent of pressing their claims, for not being prevented to practise in Homoeopathy in future at a time when the Government shall recognise Homoeopathy and give a Board to regulate the courses in that science. The Government of the day has always to atone for the sins of the previous Governments. But so far and no more. No person, not having attended any school or College and securing bogus degrees like M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S. (Hom.) (and what not!) within a span of a few months can be allowed by any wise Government to go on the Board and thus shape the future medical career of a young man, to whom, the precious life of a citizen is to be entrusted.

I do not see any reason why they should smart under the definition of a 'quack' given by me, which is from a standard dictionary. The cap is not meant for any individual but for a class. If it fits any one's head, he should blame his head and not me.

2. I have suggested that *the duly qualified medical men practising homoeopathy should form a Board.* The word 'duly' means "in a due, right or proper manner: at the proper time." Since I know the training of Dr. G. S. Palsule of Poona, I might say persons like him can come under the category of "duly qualified medical men practising Homoeopathy." That will explain my meaning of the term used. I have no knowledge of the training these persons have undergone.

But, Sir, it is interesting to note that no objection has come from Dr. Palsule of Poona or Dr. Athalye of Satara to my proposed scheme which is so flexible and accomodative. Any intelligent person can see that it mainly insists on the recognition of Homoeopathy by the present popular Government which in the interest of a minority in the province, has recognised Unani, though there has been no Unani College or hospital in this province.

3. I now come to the consideration of the third most important and vital point. They say, "We condemn the very idea of a few allopaths interested in Homoeopathy, claiming to exploit the domains of a totally different province of science namely Homoeopathy."

I have not as yet come across a worse type of misrepresentation done to the detriment of the science they profess to practise. They probably know that what they write can be easily swallowed by the gullible public.

They must really be very bold indeed to make an audacious statement that pure Homoeopathy should be untouched by hands of allopathic physicians. In that case the monumental works by Hahnemann, Hering, T. F. Allen, Kent, Close, J. H. Clarke, Boger, all of whom, to start with, were allopathic physicians, will have to be done away with! And then, Sir, I am perplexed to know how any one on the face of the world can ever be able to study and practise Homoeopathy without the aid of these authors!

In contrast to their tirade against the allopathic physicians taking to the study of Homoeopathy as a post-graduate training, it is sufficient to quote from the Homoeopathic Recorder, the world's leading journal in Homoeopathy: In its editorial of January 1936—Dr. H. A. Roberts says:

"It has been a great inspiration to watch the splendid work carried on in the London Homoeopathic Hospital, in the study groups started in various centres as in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay and in other centres where individuals with missionary zeal are giving time and effort to carry on this essential teaching. In England and France Homoeopathic teaching is a post-graduate work. This is as it should be, for it should never be confused with other therapeutic measures and when given as a post-graduate study, only those who see the light are attracted and *these are they who make Homoeopathy a success* (italics is mine) and a principle in their lives that will govern their every act."

And, Sir, when a person like Dr. C. M. Boger wrote to me: "If you come to the school, perhaps you could come to our town and have me go over my work with you. I trust it would be mutually beneficial," a sane person interested in Homoeopathy may as well say that "Homoeopathy is safe in the hands of the Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association, Bombay."—Yours etc.,

L. D. DHAWALE,
B.A., M.D. (Bom.),
President, The Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association, Bombay.

Sekh Saria Building,
Girgaon, Bombay:
April 21.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Railway Grievance

F. K. RUSTOMFRAM draws the attention of the authorities to the regular overcrowding in the through V. T.—Secunderabad compartment of the Madras Express and requests that more accommodation should be provided.

Travancore To-day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Before I leave Bombay I wish to express my thankfulness to the Nationalist Press of Madras and Bombay for giving due prominence to the repressive policy now followed by the Travancore Government. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, the Dewan of the State, who has been long in politics knows only too well the value and methods of modern publicity; and he has spread no pains to make it appear in the British Indian Press that he is an ideal administrator of an Indian State. Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar will have by this time realised that one cannot hope, under the relentless conditions of modern publicity to hide the repressive policy pursued by him from the view of the British Indian public, whose approval and plaudits he eventually wishes to seek. The State Congress which started with aims and ideals not dissimilar to those of National Liberal Federation of British India, is sought to be crushed by Sir C. P., the erstwhile Congressman and Home-Rule Leaguer. I trust that British Indians will not forget that Indian States form an integral part of the Federation-to-be and as such any repressive policy followed in any one State is bound to have some unhealthy reaction on other States. I would also urge on the attention of the Congress high command that they should revise the fateful decision taken at Haripura regarding the Indian States. The happenings in Mysore and Travancore are but the logical corollaries of the Congress resolution. I do not feel called upon to refute the statement of the Director of Public Information of the State regarding the State Congress. I content myself by stating that the statement teems with inaccuracies, misstatments, innuendoes and even falsehoods.—Yours etc.,

K. P. B. TAMPI, M.L.C.

Travancore

The Matric Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Matric, Exam. has just ended. The results will be declared a month and a half hence. As usual we may be sure that no more than 35 per cent of the candidates will pass and the rest number about 15 thousand will fail, causing disappointment to as many parents. This question of the matric slaughter, though raised in the University and discussed in the newspapers has not been fully investigated and it is not known whether even the Committee appointed to suggest reform of the examination has power to go into it. Very frequently the blame is thrown on the schools, which it is alleged either do not teach well or send up unprepared students for fear of incurring the displeasure of the parents. This cannot be the whole truth, as the Government schools which employ well paid and efficient teachers and which cannot be said to be hunting after popularity or be liable to be influenced by the parents, sometimes get worse results than those obtained by private schools. The cause should be sought elsewhere and probably the University itself has to bear the greater part of the blame. In the first place, the percentage of marks required to pass is too high—higher than in many of the higher examination. Secondly, the answer to questions in any one subject are not judged as a whole by any one examiner, as the question papers are divided into sections which go to different examiners. Thirdly the examiners, or rather the paper-setters, seem to be more anxious to show their ingenuity in drawing up questions which would embarrass the candidates, rather than to test their knowledge. We have not forgotten what a clever paper was set in English two years ago and with what sorrowful results. Last year the same ingenuity was visible in the History paper. A number of sentences were quoted from various authors (not from text books because text books are not prescribed in their subject) and the candidates were asked to give an account of the persons to whom they referred. This question was more like a prize-puzzles appearing in a newspaper than a University Exam. question. The paper-setter was presumably an educationist, and it is a wonder how he forgot the educational principle that questions should be so framed as to require definite answers and not lead to guess. Work, this year the greatest sinner is the altogether paper. It is not only a great departure from the usual standard, but contains questions which are sure to puzzle the brains of the poor candidates. Certain questions should not have been asked at all, and there are others which, though simple, contain long expressions which are sure to terrify the candidates and in the simplifications of which the candidates are likely to make mistakes in the hurry of the moments. You and I sitting in our arm-chairs at home may say that it will not be difficult for a candidate of average ability to get through. But we have to remember the conditions in which they are working and should not forget the principles that a paper should be such as would enable a student of average ability who is prepared to solve the whole.

It is certain that the University will not take notice of their letter, as complaints appearing in newspapers regarding examinations are not to be considered. But I hope that the heads of schools will do their duty by raising their voice against the difficult nature of this paper without being afraid of incurring the wrath of the University authorities.

The best way to put a stop to unsuitable questions appearing in the question papers would be to notify to the examiners beforehand that they will not be reappointed if they depart from the standard or ask improper questions, and to observe this rule strictly.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. U.

Congress Is For All Indians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Communalism with its attendant lack of broad-mindedness is the note of Mr. Jinnah's address to the Special Session of the All-India Muslim League. One wonders whether Mr. Jinnan could not think but in terms of Hindus and Muslims! Could there not be an Indian Raj?—embracing all castes and communities? Would a time be impossible of achievement when all distinctions of caste and creed would disappear?

Mr. Jinnah says: "To-day, it can be said that every thinking and patriotic Musalman is in the fold of the Muslim League." It is a serious indictment reflecting upon the honour of Muslim brethren outside the folds of the League.

Continuing his cry of communalism, he says that numerous representations and complaints have reached the central office of the League, of hardship ill-treatment and injustice meted out to Mussalmans, especially Leaguers. The public are not, so far, aware of any such thing.

Apparently, he is under a misapprehension when he thinks that the Congress is out to annihilate every other party, particularly the Muslim League. The Congress, Mr. Jinnah should know, represents the nation. While the League is a Muslim Party, the Congress is an Indian party engrafting all creeds in its fold. The Congress is not a Hindu Party alone. All are Indians under the Congress.

Why should he be so anxious of protecting separate electorates separate everything? Why not march united? Work united? There will be no Hindu Raj under the Congress—The Congress never did dream of a Hindu Raj or the contrary an Indian Raj.

One is at a loss to understand Mr. Jinnah's vain fears of the Congress engulfing all other parties. As a matter of fact, the Congress creed is nothing but opposition to imperialistic exploitation. If it desires—and legitimately too—to be representative of the whole of India, there is nothing for Mr. Jinnah to be afraid of—Yours, etc.,

N. RAJAMANI.

Pullepadi, Ernakulam, April 19.

The Co-operative Institute

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a result of the Government's decision to reorganise the Co-operative movement, it has also been found necessary by them to reorganise the Co-operative Institute. In consequence of the Government's decision some of the Co-operators are protesting against that decision which has received wide publicity in the press. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute has completed nineteen years. In the beginning the Bombay Institute was looked upon as a model one throughout India. But in recent years much to the regret of all concerned, there has been so much stagnation that the Government had occasions previously to warn the Institute and as a result had to reduce the grant given to them.

The Institute spends thousand on Salaries, Travelling allowances and other incidental expenses. But what is it doing? Generally, two provincial council meetings are held in a year. The business transacted in the recent years at the meetings is to pass the budget and the annual report prepared by the office and other routine matters. This costs the Institute about Rs. 2,000/- in the shape of travelling allowance. Hardly is there any discussion about the work, policy or the programme. Then comes the Annual General meeting. The only business done at this meeting is the election of office-bearers. The cost to the Societies all over the Presidency is several thousands. May I ask the Co-operators whether this huge expense which comes out of the pockets of poor people is justifiable at all?

The Societies have to pay subscriptions to the Institute and in addition a certain percentage to the Supervising Union as Supervision fees. The representatives of these Societies attend the General meetings of the Central Financing Bank, Supervising Union, District Institute and Provincial Institute. The travelling expenses of these representatives are generally borne by the Societies. In view of the very unsatisfactory work turned out, I do not know if co-operators can justify this large expenditure. As an instance the following extracts from the Annual report of the Provincial Institute should suffice to give an idea of the work done by the Institute, ".....District Institute has two propaganda officers. Besides visiting and delivering magic lantern lectures both of them toured with the village uplift van...." It would be interesting to note that this is the type of work done by two propaganda officers in a district during one full year!

The constant troubles and party factions have reached such a scandalous stage that even Annual General meetings of District Branches in certain districts are not held for years as the Head-Office has no controlling voice. There are "Officers" of the various Institutions visiting the Societies to "supervise and inspect" and it is not unoften that these "Officers" meet at the same time and at the same place much to the annoyance of the Societies concerned. Thus, it will be realised there is considerable overlapping which if avoided would save a large amount of money.

At the last Provincial Co-operative Conference, it was decided to revise the Constitution and though more than 5 years have elapsed, the Institute could not evolve a suitable constitution in spite of the Registrar intervening and giving active assistance. I do not think this state of affairs redounds to the credit of the Institute.

At the last Council meeting held on 30th January 1938 when Registrar and the Hon'ble Minister attended, a leading Co-opera-

(Continued on Page 13, Col 4).

Pimples
invite Blood-Poisoning
AND
Ugly Skin Diseases

Disease germs abound everywhere, and the slightest pimple or skin abrasion offers an open door to infection. Use this simple unfailing Cuticura treatment to-day—to prevent blood-poisoning, to eradicate the beginnings of torturing, disfiguring Eczema or other stubborn skin disease.

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DUE TO NIGHT STARVATION
YOUR FATHER WON'T CONSENT TO OUR MARRIAGE. HE SAYS I DON'T EARN ENOUGH. IF ONLY I COULD GET THAT CONTRACT THROUGH WITH THAT JUTE FIRM.
YOU MUST HURRY. FATHER WANTS ME TO MARRY THAT RICH MERCHANT FRIEND OF HIS.
I'M SO TIRED AND EXHAUSTED THESE DAYS. I HAVE NO VITALITY AND ENERGY, I EVEN WAKE TIRED. I MUST SEE A DOCTOR.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
FEELING TIRED AND LIMP IS OFTEN A SIGN OF NIGHT STARVATION—OF NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT. YOUR VITALITY AND STRENGTH WILL COME BACK IN A SHORT TIME
1 MONTH LATER
and I got that jute firm to sign the contract. Oh, darling, what a wonderful change has come over me! I am full of life and vitality. I know I owe it to Horlicks—
3 MONTHS LATER
ALL MY DREAMS HAVE COME TRUE NOW. IT IS WONDERFUL TO BE MARRIED AND TO HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS.
YOU ARE SO CLEVER, AND SO FULL OF VITALITY!
HORLICKS
Special Reduced Offer!
Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks Mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8/- (for the large Mixer) or As. 4/- (for the small Mixer) to P. O. Box 2329, Calcutta.
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"NIGHT STARVATION"
(Savarni Kamjori)
take HORLICKS
— you sleep soundly — wake refreshed — and have extra energy all day

TRADE AND FINANCE

Money Remains Easy On Intervention Of Holidays

GILT-EDGED MARKET VERY STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, April 22.

MONEY

This was a short working week owing to the incidence of Easter holidays. The monetary situation was unchanged from last week, call funds being quoted at 3/4 to 1 per cent. throughout the period under report. Total applications for this week's Treasury Bills amounted to Rs 2,20,75,000 of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-8-7 per cent. per annum. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crore. Term money rates were also slightly easier, 3 to 6 months being quoted at 1-1/2 per cent. Government deposits with the Reserve Bank of India stood at Rs. 15,09 lakhs on 15th April 1938. Government have repaid to the Reserve Bank Rs. 104 lakhs borrowed against Ways and Means Advanced, the outstanding under this head now standing at Rs. 36 lakhs.

GILT-EDGED.

The improved political situation in Europe was responsible for a steady tone prevalent in the gilt-edged market throughout the week. There was some investment inquiry in dated bonds, but business put through was small. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper was steady throughout between Rs. 98-13 and Rs. 98-9, while 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock in the London market improved from £92-1/2 to £93¼ at the close. Other scrips were more or less unchanged: 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan kept unchanged around Rs. 100-8, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds around Rs. 103 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan around Rs. 199-8. 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan improved from Rs. 102-14 to Rs. 103-2. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds from Rs. 103-4 to Rs. 103-8, while 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan declined slightly from Rs. 106-7, to Rs. 106-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan from Rs. 114-14 to Rs. 114-12 and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan from Rs. 101-14 to Rs. 101-12. 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan closed at Rs. 107-2 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 113-6.

GOLD.

In the absence of inquiry for spot, the price of ready gold declined sharply from Rs. 34-15-6 to Rs. 34-12-3. Forward positions were, however, practically unchanged and small business was reported for shipment during September/October. The quotation in London declined from 139s. 8d. to 139s. 6d. on Tuesday, but improved slightly at the close to 139s. 6-1/2d. The premium over the dollar arbitrage parity ranged between 5d. and 7d. The inquiry for sovereigns from abroad fell off and the price in the local market declined precipitately from Rs. 22-15 to Rs. 22-9 at the close for spot and forward. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 1,00,000 tolas, daily arrivals from upcountry at about 15,000 tolas and the offtake some 1,000 tolas a day. Last week's shipment to London per s.s. Strathnaver is valued at Rs 37.80 lakhs, while imports during the week amounted to Rs. 67,274 in gold bullion and coins. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 34-15-6 and Rs. 34-12-3 for spot, Rs. 34-15-6 and Rs. 34-13-6 for End of April settlement, Rs. 34-13-3 and Rs. 34-11-6 for May settlement and Rs. 34-12 and Rs. 34-11-6 for June settlement.

SILVER.

The silver market was steady during the week and spot silver commanded a premium of about four annas over May settlement. The comparatively low stocks in the local market and continued good offtake accounted for the situation, and dealers had to pay as much as four annas to carry forward their short commitments from this settlement to the next. The report that the President of the Mexican Government is proceeding to Washington with a view to negotiate the resumption of the silver agreement gave a further impetus to the market. Spot silver, after opening at Rs. 48-11-6, gradually improved at the close to Rs. 49-9. The London price of the metal ranged between 18-15/16d. and 18-13-16d. for spot, while two months' forward delivery improved from 18-7/16d. to 18-5/8d. but declined and closed at 18-9/16d. Stocks of silver are no more than 1,500 bars, while the offtake continues good at about 135 bars a day. Yesterday's arrivals are valued at £8,100, while silver worth £3,700 is "en route" to Bombay. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 21,459 in coins. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 49-9-6 and Rs. 48-11-6 for spot, Rs. 49-7-6 and Rs. 48-11 for end of April settlement, Rs. 49-6-6 and Rs. 48-9 for May settlement and Rs. 49-4-6 and Rs. 48-12-6 for June settlement.

SHARES.

This was a short working week in the local stock market and the tone was barely steady. Volume of business transacted was comparatively small, operators following the policy of 'wait and see' in the absence of any encouraging advices from outside centres.

In the steel section, Tata Defds., after touching Rs. 1045, declined briskly to Rs. 945, but rallied and closed at Rs. 1007-8; Ordys., on the other hand, moved narrowly between Rs. 235-8 and Rs. 226 Mill shares were listless; Bombay Dyeings kept around Rs. 840, Centuries around Rs. 238/2, while Central Indias fluctuated between Rs. 243-2 and Rs. 228-12 and Colaba Lands between Rs. 152-8 and Rs. 148-12. Kohinoors kept around Rs. 265, while New Greats declined gradually from Rs. 240 to Rs. 226-4. The Hydro-electric section was a bit steady in sympathy with gilt-edged, Andhra Valleys being quoted around Rs. 1425, Bombay Trams at Rs. 126-14 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 148-7. Among Bank and Railway shares, Bank of Indias improved somewhat at the close to Rs. 139, Imperial Bank Fully Paids to Rs. 1536-4 and Reserve Banks to Rs. 116-4. Ahmedabad Prantij Railways kept unchanged at Rs. 925 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 717-8 throughout. In the miscellaneous group, Belapurs were slightly easier at Rs. 155, while Bombay Burma were a shade better at Rs. 551-4; Scindia Steams ranged between Rs. 18-6 and Rs. 18.

CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta exchange was opened for three days only during the week. The price of hessians for forward delivery declined from Rs. 6-9-3 to Rs. 6-7-6 at the close, while jute shares ruled easy.

EXCHANGE

After the Easter Holidays the sterling exchange market opened around the previous close sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 6d. and buyers 1s. 6-1/32d. Towards mid-week, following the rejection by the Reserve Bank of India of all the sterling tenders at 1s. 6d., the market firmed up in sympathy with Calcutta, sellers quoting 1s. 6-1/64d. Towards the close, however, the market was again easier, sellers quoting no better than 1s. 6d. Owing to the weakness in the sterling/rupee exchange, business in connection with export of gold was possible and some business was reported for shipment from Bombay for six months' forward delivery.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the American currency recorded a sharp depreciation in terms of sterling. The sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 500.50 cents on Saturday, advanced to 501.00 cents mid-week, but declined sharply to 498.93 cents at the close. The earlier firmness of the sterling in terms of dollar was attributable to inflationary talks based on the announcement of the desterlisation of gold by the U. S. Treasury, while the trade buying was reported to be responsible for the appreciation of the dollar towards the close. The French franc kept practically unchanged around frs. 158.40, but weakened at the end to frs. 159.31, while the discount on three months' forward francs narrowed persistently from frs. 2.810 to frs. 2.65 during the week, widening again to frs. 3.680 at the close. The premium on forward dollars was almost unchanged around 0.57 cents. The guilder moved between 8.97-9/16 and 8.96-9/16, the belga fluctuated between 29.63-1/4 and 29.56-3/4 and the Italian lira between 95.10 and 94.66.

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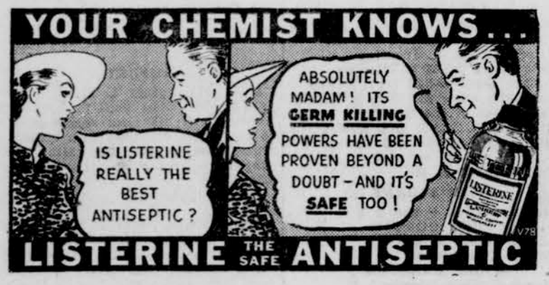
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ABSOLUTELY MADAM! ITS GERM KILLING POWERS HAVE BEEN PROVEN BEYOND A DOUBT—AND IT'S SAFE TOO!
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INDUSTRY

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY & TRADE will open its 29th year with a special issue in April in which will be dealt in a workable way the following small industries which may be started in a small way and bring in employment to many:

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COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF NATIONS

The following figures give an idea regarding the comparative naval and aerial strength of some advanced countries:—

	Naval Tonnage	Airplane Strength
Great Britain	1,215,000	4,000
United States	1,083,000	2,200
Japan	750,000	2,000
France	470,000	3,600
Italy	400,000	3,200
Germany	150,000	3,000
Russia	250,000	3,400

INDO-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS

Unofficial Advisers To Be Called To Simla

SIMLA, April 22.

The "United Press" learns that no change in the personnel of the panel of unofficial advisers to the Indo-British Trade negotiations is contemplated.

It is further learnt that all unofficial advisers will be called to Simla on May 8 to enter direct conversations with the Lancashire Delegation which reaches Bombay on May 5.

Indian advisers are Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar Datar Singh, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. Liasat Ali Khan and the Raja of Parlikemidi.

Among them the first five represent Indian cotton and textile interests and would be active participants in discussions with the British Textile Delegation.

The Government of India delegate would not partiripate in talks between the British delegates and the Indian advisers. There is no basis for the suggestion that Mr. M. S. Aney will be added to the panel of Indian advisers.—United Press.

NO COURT PRESENTATIONS

Disappointment For Would-Be American Debutantes

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Hundreds of would-be American debutantes will be very displeased with their Ambassador in London, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy

For, in a letter to a senator, he has shattered one of the American socialite's most cherished ambitions—to be presented at Court here.

This major U. S. society crisis has been precipitated by an application made by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge on behalf of a Massachusetts girl.

Mr. Kennedy, in his reply, announces his decision that, in future, Court presentations must be confined to

The families of American officials in this country and members of the immediate families of those Americans who are not merely visiting England but are domiciled here for reasons which would justify the Ambassador in supporting their applications.

UNDEMOCRATIC.

"The American Ambassador," states the letter, "is put in the distasteful position of having to choose a small number of ladies from a long list, very few, if any, of whom he has ever seen.

"This practice it seems to me, is undemocratic in that the invidious choice can have in large part no basis other than the pressure of recommendations behind the individual applicants, or pure chance.

"A large number of equally worthy ladies are disappointed and, in many cases, feel that they have been unfairly treated. It is impossible to make this choice from among the applicants on any basis of real fairness"

"I regret, therefore, that I cannot meet your request," the letter concludes. "You understand, I am sure, my feeling on this whole question of presenting American ladies at Court here. I cannot see that it serves any useful purpose for either of the two countries and, in my view, the practice should cease."

A BRAVE MAN!

"I suppose I am an extremely brave man," Mr. Kennedy declared at his first Press conference given before he left for Windsor Castle to spend the week-end with the King and Queen.

The Court, he added, was prepared to offer every courtesy in regard to American presentations.

"It was impossible to arrive at any really democratic method of picking the girls," said Mr. Kennedy. "We are allowed 30, twice the number presented by all the other diplomatic missions put together.

"The first list is in thousands. This is weeded out to something over 300. The 30 who are finally presented are happy, but the others are disappointed, and there is a good deal of talk and jealousy.

"In the long run this creates bad feeling and makes enemies for both countries Presentation can only be useful when confined to girls who grew up here and have all their friends here."

Mr. Kennedy intends to keep numbers down as much as possible and always well under the usual limit. On the present list are his daughters Kathleen and Rosemary, who will be presented together at the first Court on May 11.

BOY FOUND DEAD IN RLY. CARRIAGE.

BOMBAY: Friday.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Kalia Ladkya (11) who was found lying fatally injured in a railway carriage at Kurla on the 20th instant.

MINISTER WARNS HOOLIGANS

Sequel To Stone-Throwing At Salem Procession

SALEM, April 21.

The Omalur Taluk Political Conference opened here under the presidency of Mr. Dawood Shah Saheb. Editor of the Nationalist journal, "Dar-ul-Islam." Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Education Minister, opened the Conference.

When the leaders' procession was passing through the streets, black flags were waved by some hooligans and stones were thrown at the procession. Police restored order afterwards.

NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE

Opening the Conference, Dr. Subbaroyan stressed the need for "Ahimsa" and exhorted all to follow the Gandhian doctrine. Referring to the black flags and throwing of stones, the Minister said that he did not understand why the Muslims should join the Self-Respectors in such demonstrations against Mr Dawood Shah.

The Education Minister warned persons resorting to such forms of violence that in future the Government would bring them to book.

Concluding, he asked the Congressmen not to retaliate and advised them to be non-violent and to set an example to others.—United Press.

Protest Against Lingayat-Harijan Wedding

KOLHAPUR, April 22.

A notice about a Lingayat-Harijan marriage to be held on April 25 next, has been given to the Marriage Registrar here.

The bridegroom is Mr. Shidlingappa Baburao Havire, ex-Secretary of the Kolhapur Congress Committee and a Lingayat by caste.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent Congress leaders have been invited to attend the ceremony and bless the couple.

It is understood that Dr. Ambedkar came to Kolhapur personally to persuade the bride's party not to marry the girl to Mr. Havire, but failed.—United Press.

SWADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.

The 52nd ordinary general meeting of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ltd., was held at "Bombay House" on Friday evening, with Sir Nowrosji Saklatwala in the chair.

The Directors' Report and the statement of accounts for the year 1937 was adopted.

During the year the Company made a net profit of Rs. 2,13,783-4-3. This amount augment by a sum of Rs. 6,222-4-8, being the previous year's balance was distributed as follows.—

To the investment reserve account Rs. 25,000.

Towards the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on preference shares Rs. 61,250.

Towards the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares Rs. 1,20,000.

Carried forward Rs. 13,755-8-11.

Sir H. M. Mehta who retired was re-elected to the board of directors; so were also Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir Homi Mody Messrs Sorab S. Engineer and Co. and A. S. Madan and Co., were elected auditors.

NAHAS PASHA MEETS BRITISH AMBASSADOR

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

After the result of the general election in Egypt, the ex-Prime Minister Nahas Pasha, interviewed with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador at Cairo, and had with him 30 minutes talk.

They discussed the whole situation in Egypt. The next day Lady Lampson also interviewed Lady Nahas Pasha and had a talk with her for two hours.

The purpose of their discussion is not yet known. It is surmised that Nahas Pasha and the British Ambassador will meet again, and the whole matter will be placed before H. M. King Farouq.

A Wafd deputation also interviewed Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, the Crown Prince of Egypt, with a petition of protest against the present Government of Egypt.

The deputation had long talk with the Prince and requested him to secure an urgent interview with the King.

Mr. Jamil Mardam, the Prime Minister of Syria, has left Damascus for Paris.

The local paper of Byrout surmised that the Prime Minister may resign very shortly, and another Cabinet will be formed by Doctor Abdul Rahman Shahbandur, who is at present in Cairo.

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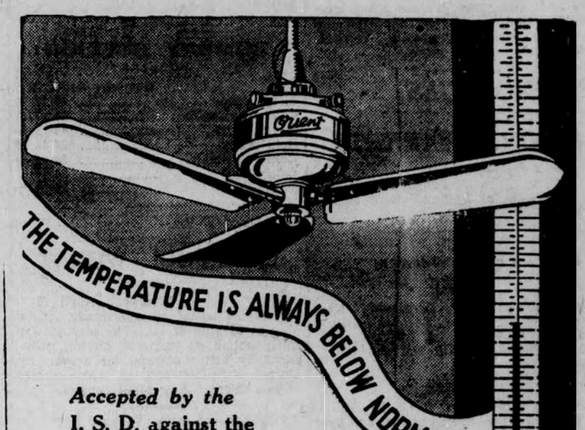

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Franc Weakens

WHEAT STEADY

BOMBAY, April 22

NEW YORK COTTON

There was little interest in absence of fresh developments. Steady Liverpool was only sustaining factor.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Better demand for actuals by United Kingdom and reports of sales of Australian cargoes influenced scattered buying.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.25 and then fell to 4.99.18 subsequently easing to 4.98.68 at the close.

On renewed selling pressure, Franc weakened to 160.18, and then closing at 163.25.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 22

Previous closing	8.88
To-day's opening	8.87
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.90
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938

Liverpool, April 22

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 164
July August	Rs. 167

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 22

New York cotton attracted little interest in absence of fresh developments with steadiness of Liverpool only sustaining factor, otherwise operations were colourless.

Trading in May began at 8.87 i.e. one point lower than last closing. Prices remained steady on steadier Liverpool cables and scattered local purchases. Later further improvement followed on renewed support with price rising to 8.91.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.84/8.83) 8.88/8.87
July (8.91/8.90) 8.96/8.96
October (9.01/9.00) 9.03/9.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 22

May (4.78) 4.81
July 4.88) 4.92
May (6.67) 6.64
July (6.79) 6.77

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 167/8. Prices advanced on bear covering and some stray purchases but later hedging and liquidation appeared under which prices gradually receded. Closed quiet at Rs. 166/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 22

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

There was no sale to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 3/8 buyers) £17 3/8 sellers
Dunlop April (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
Lightning April (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16 buyers) 6 1/8 buyers
Forward July September (6 1/4 paid and buyers) 6 5/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 22

Tin (£168 3/4 buyers £169 sellers. Easier) £167 3/4 buyers £168 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2) £43 1/2 to £44 1/2
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 22

Previous closing	4.99 1/4
To-day's opening	4.98 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 22

Previous closing	4.98.93
To-day's opening	4.99.25
To-day's closing	4.98.68

FRANC RATE

London, April 22

Previous closing	159.31
To-day's opening	159.25
To-day's closing	163.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 22

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.25 and then fell to 4.99.18 subsequently, further easing to 4.98.93 on some selling pressure.

Franc opened at 159.25 and then weakened to 160.18 on renewed selling pressure with somewhat easier trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (12.048) 12.056
New York on Bombay (37.47) 37.51
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.87) 94.85
London on Shanghai (1-1 5/16 nominal) 1-1 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 22

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 22

Spot	(18 13/16d.)	18 13/16d.
Forward	(19 5/8d.)	18 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 22

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 22

Silver ready	49	10	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	7	0
Silver Jeth	49	5	0
Gold ready	34	12	6
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	0
Gold Jeth	34	11	3
Sovereign	22	10	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 83 July 82 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by better demand for actuals by United Kingdom coupled with reports of two sales of Australian cargoes.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.84 1/4. The market was moderately active on scattered local purchases but general demand was slow in absence of any important developments.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 22

Wheat May	4	8	9
Wheat September	4	9	3
Linseed May	7	7	0
Linseed September	7	8	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 22

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 83 3/4

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-11-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 22
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (112 1/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59 (£104 1/4) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 5/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 22

London stock exchange was somewhat quiet with activity restrained by end of account operations.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady with not much doing. Three and half quoted at £93 1/2 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 60
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (30-10 1/2) 31-3
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£27) £27
Dunlop Rubber (30-3) 30-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-9) 39-4 1/2
Ford Motors (20-3) 19-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62 1/4) £63
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (98) 99-6
Bredfords Dyers (4-6) 4-3
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 40-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-9) 41-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 46 5/8) dol 47
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donard Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (26-10 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-9
Gule Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-3) 24-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £16
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Brown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland (82-6) 82-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (96-3) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 78-9
Burma Oil (109-4 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-1 1/2) 4-6
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 1/4) £37 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£56 3/8) £56 3/8
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£22) £22
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 3/8) £20 3/8
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128) £128
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Demand In Gold Minings

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 22

The Stock Exchange was mostly preoccupied with end of account details, but changes generally favoured holders. Gold minings were strongly requested on the idea that the United States inflationary proposals must favour gold equities. Some buying for the next account was noted.

Commodities were featureless.

On the foreign exchanges, the French Franc weakened on speculative selling pressure, control not intervening.

Wall Street opened quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jutes Quiet

CALCUTTA, April 22

Jutes: Quieter condition still prevailed over this section and only limited business was put through.

Coals revealed no fresh feature and only limited business took place at easier prices.

Teas were rather dull.

In miscellaneous section, Indian Irons and other speculative issues generally kept easier while other industrials remained more or less unchanged.

Government securities kept steady.

Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1941 102/15; three half per cent Government paper 58/11; three half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4; four per cent loan (1943) 108/10; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/3; five half per cent loan 1938/40 101/10 small lot; three per cent up loan 1952 99/6;

Banks: Central 31/2; Reserve 114/12; Imperial fully paid 1643;

Railways: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 102; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 144; New C Victoria Cotton ord 1/1

Coals: Bansra 3/14; Bengal 300; Churulia 1/5; Dhemo Main 9/12; Hurriladih 12/12; Lakurka 10; Mundulpore 8; Nazira 8/9; Tslot Parasea 1/1; Raneegunge 31/4; Talcher 1/3; Union 20/6; ex div; West Jamuria 26/2;

Jutes: Auckland 141 small lot; Belvedere 293/8; Empire 19/6; small lot; Howrah 40/11; Kamarhatty 415; Kinnison 1 pref 148/8; Naihati 266/8; National 19/4 small lots; Presidency 3/5; Reliance 56/8

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8; Consolidated Tin 4/14; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/12; Bengal Potteries 4/4 ex div; Dalmia Ceemnt ord 9; Bengal Telephone pref 13/14; Patna Elect 16/8 ct; Up Elect 170; Hukumchand Steel 8/15 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 17/12 ct; Indian Iron 27/10; Kumardhubi Eng ord 2/11; Steel Corpn ord 5/9; do pref 78; Baraee Coke 15/9; B I Corpn ord 3/4; do pref 147 ct; Dunlop Rubber ord 13/6; Ivan Jones 1/6; Rohtas Industries ord 20/6 ex div; Mgola Oil 1; Bengal Paper ord 89; Titaghur paper B ord 15/7; do second pref 102; Sonakunda Baling pref 144 ct; India Genl Navgn ord 100; Balrampore 10; Champaran 13/4; New Savan 6/8 small lot; Shree Radha Krishna Sugar pref 100.

Teas: Baradighi 37/12 ex div small lot; Ranjagar 6/8 c div; Tezpore ord 7. Debentures Five and quarter per cent 1938/50; Rohtas Industries 100/8; three and quarter per cent Rangoon Municipal 98/4.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.3 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.5 degrees 3.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-4-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 21.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.98.93
Paris	159.31
Berlin	12.40
Madrid	nominal 80.00
Montreal	5.01 5/8
Amsterdam	8.96 9/16
Brussels	29.58
Milan	94.85
Berne	21.61 1/4
Prague	143.37

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 21.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 21.

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 22

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 46) dol 45 5/8
General Motor (dol 32 1/2) dol 32 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 7/8) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 100) dol 100

FACILITIES FOR OBEIDULLAH'S RETURN

Letter From Mecca To Govt. Of India

KARACHI, April 21.

Moulana Obeidullah has sent the following letter dated 22nd March 1938, to the Government of India, New Delhi, from Mecca:—

"My friends have brought to my notice the questions and answers on the floor of the Central Assembly in connection with affording me facilities to return to my country. I am persuaded to think that, if the want of formal application to the India Government is the only hitch in their way to let me return to the motherland, I should remove it by doing the needful.

"I, therefore, request you to be so good as to place the matter of affording me necessary facilities to to return to y native land—the land of my love—before the Government of India and apprise me of their decision"

Besides this, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, ex-Premier of Sind, has received a separate letter, in which the Moulana has referred to the former Sind Ministry saying that they tried their best on his behalf, but the Government of India did not agree and always said that they had not received any such application from the Moulana expressing his desire to come back to his mother-land.—United Press.

Maganlal Gandhi For Agra

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, the Mahatma's son and Editor of the "Indian Opinion" of Natal, is leaving for Agra to-morrow. From there he proceeds to Ahmedabad.

Before sailing for South Africa, Mr. Maganlal will be seeing his father in Shegaon.

Mr. Maganlal Gandhi came to India in time to attend the Haripura Session of the Congress.

Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's private secretary, left this evening for Wardha by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

Arrested For Alleged Seditious Speech

CALCUTTA: April 22.

Mr. Promode Sen, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation, was arrested to-day under Section 124-A, I.P.C. (Sedition), in connection with a speech delivered by him at a students' meeting in Calcutta last month.—A.P.

'Bharatacharya' C. V. Vaidya

(From Our Correspondent)

Kalyan, April 20

An old and respected citizen of Kalyan in the person of 'Bharatacharya' Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, a profound scholar of oriental languages and noted author, died this morning at the age of 77. Mr. Vaidya was a Vice-President of the 'Bharat Itihsik, Sansodhak Mandal' of Poona and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and a Fellow of the Bombay University.

Mr. Vaidya was greatly respected in 'Maharastra' for his great erudition in the Sanskrit language and had written the 'Riddle of Ramayan', 'The Mediaeval India' and 'The History of the Sanskrit Literature.' He was also author of the large number of books in 'Marathi' in large number of subjects including novels and dramas.

Mr. Vaidya was an M.A. of the Bombay University and had the distinction of standing first in all the University examinations at which he appeared. He had also secured large number of prizes and scholarships while he was a student.

He served Gwalior State for about 18 years out of which for ten years he was the Chief Justice of the Gwalior High Court.

Mr. Vaidya was a follower of the late Lokmanya Tilak and worked with him for a large number of years. He believed in 'National Education' and was the Chancellor of the 'Tilak Mahavidyapith' of Poona. The funeral took place this noon and the funeral procession was taken through the town. Large number of prominent persons of the town attended the procession. Large number of floral tributes were paid to the deceased on behalf of the large number of public institutions of Kalyan.

The Kalyan Municipal Office and the Kalyan High School were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the dead.

He has left behind him two sons, one a barrister at Satara and the other an engineer at Kalyan.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)

Kalyan, April 21

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Church of England at Kalyan was gone through on Monday at the hands of the Rt. Rv. Richard Dyke Acland, the Lord Bishop of Bombay

After the ceremony, which was very impressive, the guest was led to the G. I. P. Railway European Institute of Kalyan where a Fancy Fete and a Bazaar was arranged by the Council of the Mothers' Union Branch.

WALTAIR.—Mr. Ayyagari Apparao, an employee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Secretary of the Local Railway Union, has been returned unopposed to the Vizagapatam Municipal Council from the Railway Allipur Ward.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 22

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8745 reg tons Captain H R Rhodes arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Ancohr Line ss Circassia of 6597 reg tons, Captain W Gemmell arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons Captain K Matsuoka arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

SAILED

Ancohr Line ss Circassia of 6597 reg tons, Captain W Gemmell sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Port Said with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons, Captain J V Griffiths sailed for Navlakhi via Bhavnagar, Verawal, Porebunder and Bedi Bunder with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna 2026 reg tons, Captain W F Putt sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8745 reg tons, Captain H R Rhodes sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Arabia of 4499 reg tons Captain G Zaccaria sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Cawrie of 4812 reg tons, Captain C G Graham sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-4-38.

S S Shikishan Maru (M B K) for Japan Ports via Cutch, Mandvi, Marmagoa, Karachi.

S S Kunishima Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Singapore and Karachi.

S S Hatipara (M M) for Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein via Colombo and Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 22

2 Arabia 4499 Colombo 22-4 L Triestino
3 Barenfels 4679 Karachi 23-4 L Edwards.
4 Baron Ailsa 2147 Hull 26-4 K Devchand.
5 Skegerk 2315 New York 23-4 Volkart Bros.
6 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 23-4 M M
7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 23-4 K Nixon.
11 Clan Ranald 3379 Marmagoa 23-4 J Finlay
12 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 27-4 M M
14 Dunavis 3582 Port Said for orders 23-4 The Oil Seed T.
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 23-4 L Edwards.
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 27-4 M M

Victoria Dock

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 23-4 M M
6 Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 22-4 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Englestan 2966 Rangoon 24-4 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comoria 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 24-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Tailin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Varsova 22-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaputra 23-4-38 Scindia S N
Hatimura 26-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-4-38 M M
Toyama Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M
Gambada 24-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 11-5-38 M M
Moolton 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR HULL

Baron Ailsa 26-4-38 K Devchand

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfel 24-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 24-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 26-4-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 20-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N

FOR RANGOON

Englestan 24-4-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 27-4-38 M M
Varsova 28-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Barenfels 24-4-38 L Edwards
Nalgora 23-4-38 M M
City of Canterbury 23-4-38 K Nixon
Jeypore 27-4-38 M M
Vita 30-4-38 M M

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Noushera 20-4-38
S S City of Canterburv 20-4-38
S S Jalaveera 21-4-38
S S Cotne Verde (boats) 21-4-38
S S Baroda (boats) 21-4-38
S S Vita 21-4-38
S S Sophie Marie 21-4-38
S S Dayavati 21-4-38
S S Kalavati 22-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Narkunda for London: 18 cases bristles R Aminoff; 34 cases bristles M Mackenzie; 30 cases bristles W H Grady; 70 cases bristles D Abraham; 104 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley.

S S Jeypore for Haiphong: 1500 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 63 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste Co.; 11 bales raw wool Bombay Co.

For Antwerp: 150 bags massoor V Khimji.

For Marseilles: 50 bales raw wool D Abraham.

S S Kunishima Maru for Yokohama: 3 tons old iron scrap C Manilal.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 2600 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 82 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 55 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co; 33 bales ctn twist waste R Pallonji; 267 bags gum V Padamsey.

For Antwerp: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 104 bags moong grain G Gokalchand; 34 bales raw cotton A Podar; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 468 bags gr nut kernals K M Nathoo.

For Alexandretta: 63 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 20 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel; 27 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandria: 50 bales grey ctn shirting K P Asar; 25 bales grey ctn shirting A H Diab.

For Suez: 25 bales ctn white shirting G N Musrey.

S S City of Rangoon for New York: 40 bags gum S Khetsey.

For Montreal: 3500 bags gr nut kernals East Asiatic Co; 500 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

For Halifax: 99 bags gr nut kernals East Asiatic Co.

S S Skagerak for Philadelphia: 20 bs goat skins D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 124 bags turmeric S M Rajgor.

S S Baron Ailsa for Hull: 4000 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta.

S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 100 bags teelseeds E S Abdulkum; 50 bags gr nut seeds E S Abdulkyum; 30 bales ctn pce goods E S Abdulkum; 39 bales ctn pce goods A H Diab; 50 bales ctn yarn E D Sassoon.

For Kobe: 1190 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 100 bales raw cotton G Doss.

For Osaka: 280 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

For Yokohama: 50 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Shanghai: 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Osaka: 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

IMPORTS

M V Riv Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 1199 bales paper; 150 bags wheat starch; 78 cases enamelledware; 53 cases elect machines with access; 60 drums soap powder; 627 cases glass bangles; 50 cases olive oil; 200 bags almonds.

From Fiume: 20672 pieces pine rough boards.

From Venice: 772 bags marble chips.

From Bari: 700 bags almonds in shell.

From Brindisi: 300 bags almonds.

S S Bangalore Agents M Mackenzie from Singapore: 2156 bags betelnuts; 2476 bags sago flour; 150 cases pine apples.

From Otaru: 1200 bags farina supra; 575 bags potato starch;

From Hongkong: 566 bags refined sugar; 65 cases raw silk.

From Canton: 93 cases raw silk.

From Penang: 186 slabs tin; 166 bags pearl tapioca; 116 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 82 bales mattress fibre; 250 bags coura.

S S Badarpur Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co from Rangoon: 1351734 galls kerosene oil in bulk; 1499480 galls motor spirit in bulk; 3005 drums lubg oil; 159 drums paraffin wax; 200 drums mineral turpentine; 890 drums diesel oil.

S S Ol Jaren Agents James Mackintosh and Co from Batoum: 3000 tons diesel oil in bulk; 1000 tons magout in bulk.

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 501 bags mash; 1687 bkss w dates; 92 bags kummin seeds; 181 cases dry dates.

From Karachi: 2247 bags wheat; 125 bags toria; 560 bags w flour; 247 bags grai nflour; 125 bags grain chuni; 505 bales cotton; 59 bags fish maws.

Foreign Cotton Markets

OFFERINGS LIGHT

Trade And Foreign Buying

Bombay, April 22.

The American cotton prices on Thursday recorded an advance of eight to eleven points for all contracts on absence of heavy offerings and buying by trade and foreign interests. Traders in general preferred to await further developments in Washington. The uncertainty regarding the spending plan and Tax Bill outcome is checking business to a considerable extent.

The New York cotton market opened steady in sympathy with the higher Liverpool cables and buying by trade and foreign interests. The rate for May contract opened at 8.84+06 and improved further as there was no pressure to sell. But at this stage, the Stock Exchange evinced an easy tendency which had its adverse influence over cotton. Local selling appeared with May contract falling back to 8.81+03 the lowest for the day.

But at this stage, market received considerable support from trade and foreign interests in near and distant months respectively. The late steadiness of Stock Exchange acted as a contributory factor. The rate for May advanced to 8.89+11 the highest for the day. The market was steady thereafter and finally closed with May standing at 8.88+10. Spot market closed at 8.94+10.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 3,000 bales while exports totalled 5,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

The New Orleans cotton market ruled steady, May and July contracts closing at 9.03+08 and 9.07+08. Spot market finished at 9.13+08.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Though expected to be three points down the Liverpool May position opened at a small loss of one point to 4.78. The opening level is recorded as the lowest touched during the day. It was a quiet and inactive market with practically nothing interesting. There was some stray buying which was met with straddle selling. The rate improved to 4.80.+01 but closed at 4.79 (unchanged). Spot market closed at 4.90—04.

EAST INDIAN

The East Indian market was quiet and uninteresting. May and July contracts finished at 4.05 the previous closing level.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian market was slightly easy. Giza May 6.64—03, Upper May 5.76—03.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

Market was steady. Sakel May 12.67+04, Giza May 12.24+06 Upper June 10.20+05.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (2-49 p.m.)	8.89
N. Y. May Lowest (11-20 a.m.)	8.81
Liverpool May Highest	4.80
Liverpool May Lowest	4.78

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from their foreign friends:

Supply contracts relatively small, offerings largely May liquidation. Undertone steady despite slowness demand.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:

New York:—"Trade buying. Little pressure to sell. Absence of speculation. Awaiting developments with regard to recovery plan."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market firmed on trade buying nears with offerings light.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 21.

May	8.88+10
July	8.96+11
October	9.04+09
December	9.05+08
January	9.08+08
March	9.14+09
Middling Spot	8.94+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 21.

May	9.03+08
July	9.07+08
October	9.15+06
Middling Spot	9.13+08

11 a.m. Ranges.

May	8.84
July	8.90
October	9.00
Noon Call.	
May	8.82
July	8.89
October	8.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 21.

	Balesi.
Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Days exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days exports to the Continent	1,000
Days exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 21.

April	4.76
May	4.79
June	4.84
July	4.89
August	4.92
September	4.96
October	5.01+01
November	5.03+01
December	5.05+01
January	5.07+01
February	5.09+01
March	5.12+01
Middling Spot	4.90—04
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
May	4.78
October	5.01

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened firm at Rs. 167/6 for J/A. delivery after declining to Rs. 167/4 advanced on short covering to Rs. 167/14 at this level there was some profit-taking.

Liverpool opened as was expected, but here market declined on selling by offices and the lowest touched to-day Rs. 166/8 for Broach J/A. New Crop Trading will open to-morrow (23rd instant).

Rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	163	12	0
Broach J/A	166	12	0
Oomra May	147	10	0
Oomra July	149	12	0
Oomar May	124	10	0
Oomra July	126	8	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 22

	To-day	Total
F G M G Broach	1300	14350

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	132	129	126	123	
Punjab	132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	
Oomra No. 3	156	153	150	147	
C P No. 1	167	164	161	158	
C P No. 2	161	158	155	152	
Broach No. 2		169	167	165	163
Punjab Ame		189	186	183	180
Surat		219	216	213	210
Rajpipla		212	209	206	203
Navsari		226	223	220	217

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 22.

Bengal Superfine	132/33
Bengal Fine	129/30
Bengal F.G.	126/27
C. P. 1	158/63
C. P. 2	153/54
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	148/50
Ellichpur	155/56
Berar	149/51
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	140/44
Burwah/Sanavad	153/54
Khandwa	153/55
Harda/Khirkiya	153/55
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	146/48
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4 F.	182/85
Punjab 289F.	215/20
Sindh 4F.	180/83
Sindh N. T.	200/205
Kampala	280/86
Jinja	273/74
Navsari	227/29
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	212/13

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	59	47,932	202,981
Central India	132	39,192	319,454
Barsi and Nagar	304	135,423	164,148
Hyderabad Gaorani		38,629	94,642
Berar	1,760	291,168	535,960
Central Provinces	59	63,247	110,351
Total Oomras	2,314	615,591	1,427,736
Dholera	1,444	67,566	78,196
N W Provinces		2,754	9,081
Rajputana	402	14,420	78,578
Sind Punjab	2,348	483,709	300,847
Broach	3,912	164,990	276,507
Coompta and Dharwar	674	18,488	30,986
Westerns Northerns	135	12,778	27,178
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,678	6,860
American		155,978	8,290
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,086	318,,007	248,669
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	15,315	1,857,142	2,493,100

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th Ap.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	445	200,296	345,870
Japan and China	13,125	474,137	1,058,334
Coast Ports	50	47,065	18,988
Up-country by Rail		256,632	185,692
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			12,503
Total	13,620	978,130	1,621,387

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 21-4-38	7450000	6298000
Receipts yesterday 21-4-38	3000	7000
Exports to date 21-4-38	5164000	4951000
Stock at Ports 18-4-38	2861000	1693000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-4-38	2335000	1437000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-38	1213000	994000
Visible Supply 18-4-38	6940000	4749000
Quantity in sight 18-4-38	12869000	12039000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-38	8810000	10543000

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, April 22.

Receipts into Bombay on 20th April	17,612
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,841,827
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,483,635
Decrease	631,808

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 22.

April	232.70+130
July	212.00
August	214.30+150
October	215.20+ 80

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 22.

June	54.00
July	54.20

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 22.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced £0-0-0 1/2 closed at £6-19-6 1/2. London Paris exchange rate advanced 91 points up at 159.31 Dollar-Sterling cross rate quoted 4.98.43 London silver spot remained unchanged at 18 13/16d. Forward prices were 1.16d. up at 18 5/8d. business was small. India bought while speculators sold. At closing buyers at fixed rate and sellers at 1/16 over fixed rate market was steady. New York silver price was unchanged at 42 3/4 Montreal silver futures closed from unchanged to 40 up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1 1 1/4. To-day the local market was steady but quiet.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	9
Vaishakh	34	12	6
Jeth	34	11	9
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	5	6

SILVER

Ready	49	10	0
Vaishakh	49	8	0
Jeth	49	6	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21.

Spot	18 13/16
Forward	18 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 21.

God Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 21.

April	41.65 unchgd.
May	41.55+40
June	40.85 unchgd.

LONDON METALS

London, April 21.

Copper	£39-17 6
Lead	£15 11 3
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£169 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 22

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 21.

May	£10-6-3.
June	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 22.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	2	0
Highest	27	5	0
Lowest	27	2	0
Closing	27	4	3
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	6	6
Highest	28	9	0
Lowest	28	5	6
Closing	28	8	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	12	6
Highest	31	14	6
Lowest	31	4	6
Closing	31	6	0
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	32	2	0
Highest	32	2	0
Lowest	31	12	0
Closing	31	14	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	11	0
Highest	17	11	6
Lowest	17	10	9
Closing	17	11	6
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	10	0
Highest	18	10	6
Lowest	18	9	6
Closing	18	10	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 21.

May	83 1/4d.
July	82 5/8d.
October	80 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 21.

May	dol 0.84 1/8
September	dol 0.82 3/4
July	dol 0.82

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 21.

May	4s. 11 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 21.

July	1.99.
September	2.02.
January	2.04.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 22.

Read. Java: Rs. 15-2-0
Shipment April-June Rs. 4-12-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-12-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-12-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-5-0.
Saraya Rs. 11-15-0.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, April 21.

	This Week £
Total bullion	327,200,000
Public deposits	18,000,000
(A) Other deposits	142,600,000
Government securities	117,600,000
(B) Other securities	29,100,000
Notes and coin	31,600,000
Notes in circulation	495,600,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	19.70 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	160,500,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	8,200,000
Total deposits	160,600,000
Total securities	146,700,000

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8
3 per cent 1951/64 103/1
3 per cent 1941 103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 103/13
5 per cent 1939/43 107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 116/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper settlement delivery opened to-day at Rs. 98/11 with small turnover and closed at Rs. 98/12.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 22.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1/6
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling 1,180
Bank's buying T T 1,210
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 76
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 1/4 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/1 1/4 22nd instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/2 22nd instant.
London/Paris 159.31 21st instant.
London/Belgium 29.58 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.69 1/4 21st instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 21st instant.
London/New York 4.98.93 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 8.96 1/2 21st instant.
London/Italy 94.85 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-6 20th instant.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 21.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ord	0 3 9
Bank of London and S America	5 11 6
British South Africa Co ord	1 6 6
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd 7 1/2 per cent pref	0 16 3
Cables and Wireless (Ho'ding) Ord Stk	63 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup ord	2 0 0
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 10 0
Crosse and Blackwell New ord	0 0 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	15 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	90 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 1 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co Ord	1 7 6
J Lyons and Co 'A' ord	5 16 6
C and E Morton 7 per cent pref	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 3 6
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 7 6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April/May sellers	36
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April/May sellers	39/6
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	34

Pay In—May 8 Pay Out—May 11

Stock Exchange Opens Steady And Later Declines

SCATTERED REALISING IN STEELS: NARROW TRADING SESSION

BOMBAY, April 22.

Yesterday Wall Street market was quiet. U.S. Steel shares declined dol. 5/8 while Anaconda Coppers improved dol. 1/4. Even at these levels there was no support.

The market opened fairly steady and at the opening there was some scattered buying by outsiders and prices registered a small rise but later on there was persistent liquidation by professionals at limits and prices assumed sagging tendency.

Trading was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

There was absence of any important buying and the undertone was easy. Market closed at about the bottom prices.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1005 and advanced to Rs. 1012/8. At this level there appeared a steady flow of selling and prices declined to Rs. 985.

Tata Steel ordinary shares after opening firm at Rs. 232 declined to Rs. 229.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 838 after declining to Rs. 831 closed at Rs. 832.

Century Mill shares were done up at Rs. 233. Associated were steady at Rs. 191/12. Hydro-electric section remained fairly steady and Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1342. Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 545.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 22

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	832	8	
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	233	12	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	228	12	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	150	0	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8	
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5	6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-3)	151	4	
1,000 Hindustan	1,620	0	
100 Indore	65	0	
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	262	8	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075	0	
250 Model	49	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	221	4	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235	0	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0	
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,810	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	75	10	
100 SWADESHI (Rs 5)	196	4	
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0	
1,000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8	
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0	
250 Central (Rs. 12)	30	11	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550	0	
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382	8	
500-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	140	0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	4	
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15	6
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	12	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12	
20 Mercantile	54	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	39	0	
200 Oriental	4,325	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	132	8	
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 49 plus 30)	1,425	0	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10	
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126	14	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8	
100 Karachi (4)	222	8	
100 Poona (4)	206	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	147	8	
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,342	8	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0	
100 C. Province	102	0	
100 Dn. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	98	12	
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	96	8	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12	
500 Tapti Valley	717	8	
MINING.			
9 Burma Corp. (As 11)	6	8	
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	5	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	8	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) XD	44	8	
30 TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	987	8	
75 TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	229	0	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	155	0	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	225	0	
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	545	0	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	186	4	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	6	
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	93	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	138	12	
50 I. Invest. Trust	41	0	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	3	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0	
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	63	8	
15 Scindia	18	6	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 22.

Bombay Dyeing (840) 838 832 835 830 831 832
Century (238/2) 238 233
Central India (232/8) 233 228
Kohinoor (255) 263 262
New Great (230) 230 223 221
Simplex (76/14) 76 75 75/10
Swadeshi (197/8) 197 195 196
Associated Cement (119/12) 120/4 119/12
Andhra (1425) 1430 1425
Tata Hydro (143/7) 148 147/8
Tata Power (1342/8) 1342 1340 1342
Tram. Ord. (126/14) 126/4 126/14
T. Steel Dfd. (1007/8) 1012 1007 1012 992 995 985 987
T. Steel Ord. (231/8) 232 231 232 229/8 230 229
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/4) 172/4
Bellapur (155) 155
J. Steam (220) 220 225
B. Burma (551/4) 555 551 552 545

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing the quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	8
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	23
Electric Bond Common	7
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	21
Columbia Gas and Elec.	6
American Tel and Tel	126 3/4
Western Union Telg	23
New York Central Rly.	12
Bethelehem Steel	48
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	45 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
General Motors	32 1/2
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	34 1/4
Boeing Airplane	28
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	12
Union Carbide	67 1/4
Socony Oil	13 1/2
National Dairy	13
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	405

Expect moderate advance. Turnover 600,000 shares. Brokers loans increased by 56 millions. Plymouth Oil earned 69 cents per share J/M. 1938.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 22.

Wheat	3,842 cwts.
Linseed	39,010 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	235 cwts.
Gingellyseed	586 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,583 cwts.
Castorseed	2,961 cwts.
Rice	13,160 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,221 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,695 cwts.
Gram	3,060 cwts.
Joowar	1,428 cwts.
Barley	293 cwts.
Bajree	1,582 cwts.
Indian Sugar	14,764 cwts.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 22.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	125	0	0
June	124	0	0
August	123	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	167	0	0
June	165	0	0
August	164	0	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 162 3/8 highest 163 1/2; lowest 162 3/4; closing 163 3/8.

Broach J/A. op 165 1/2; highest 166 1/2; lowest 165 3/8; closing 166 3/8.

Oomra May op 146 1/4; highest 146 3/4; lowest 146 1/4; closing 146 3/4.

Oomra July op 148 1/2; highest 148 3/4; lowest 148 1/2; closing 148 3/4.

Bengal May op. 123 1/2; highest 124 1/2; lowest 123 1/2; closing 124 1/2.

Bengal July op 124 3/4; highest 126 1/4; lowest 124 3/4; closing 126 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 9 3/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 21.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.12—1.
May	6.64—3.
July	6.77—3.
October	6.89—2.
November	6.89—2.
January 1939	6.95—2.
March	7.03—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.88+3.
May	5.76—3.
July	5.84—2.
October	5.93—3.
November	5.93—3.
January 1939	5.93—2.
March	6.04—2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 21.

SAKEL—	
May	12.67+4.
July	12.88+6.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.12+4.
June	10.20+5.
GIZA—	
May	12.24+6.
July	12.41+4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 21.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per centm	—THESE
Victory Bonds	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£91
National Bank of India	£39 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LINSEED OIL

London, April 21.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May sellers	25/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked June/Aug. sellers	25/1 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, April 22.

The closing quotations at 5 p.m. as under:—

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1440
Arun	400
Arvind	1190
Asok	380
B. Dyeing	830
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	232/8
Central India	227/8
Colaba	148/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	150
Indore	65
Jubilee	221/4
Kohinoor	261/4
Laxmi Cotton X.D.	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	1070
New Great	220
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	75
Swadeshi	195
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	105
ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	131/4
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	126/14
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	317/8
Associated Cements	119/8
Belapur	153/12
Bombay Burma New	181/8
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	223/12
Bombay Telephone	93/4
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/7
Indian Bleaching	137/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	28
Indian Iron	27/8
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	63/4
Scindia Steam	18/6
Shivrajpur	44/4
Tata Oil	28/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	228/8
Tata Steel Defd.	985
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	40/10
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	415
Kankanarrah	330
Lawrence	328
Reliance	56/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 21.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f ton April sellers	£12/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/17/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13/5/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f ton April sellers	£11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/15/0

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY'S LEADING HIGH CLASS HINDUS LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE
JOSHI HINDU LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
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Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938

Viceroy's Assurance To Mahatma

No Civilian Will Be Appointed Acting Governor In Same Province

ORISSA CASE EXPLAINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, April 22.

AN IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE, WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE EMERGED OUT OF THE RECENT GANDHI-VICEROY TALKS AND CONGRESS PROTESTS AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. DAIN AS ACTING GOVERNOR OF ORISSA, IS THAT HEREAFTER NO CIVILIAN FROM THE SAME PROVINCE WILL BE TEMPORARILY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE. IT IS BEING REALISED THAT SUCH APPOINTMENTS SHOULD NOT BE MADE.

It is pointed out that acting on the same considerations a United Provinces civilian has been sent to act in the Central Provinces, the Governor of Bihar had been appointed to the United Provinces Gubernatorial Gadi and a member of the Viceroy's Council has been fixed for Bihar Gadi for four months.

It is said that in the case of Orissa difficulty was experienced in selection and eventually Mr Dain was favoured firstly because he was the most senior among civilians and secondly because he was on verge of retirement. Immediately he gives up the officiating Governorship he proceeds to England preparatory to retirement and would not continue in service.

It appears that the Viceroy apprised Gandhiji of the circumstances which led to Mr. Dain's appointment and assured there was no intention to slight the Ministers in Orissa. It is believed that this assurance will be conveyed to the Ministers through the Governor.

Plight of Chinese in Hongkew-Chapei area. Photo shows Japanese marine and Consular police examining the luggage of the Chinese for concealed fire arms.

Govt. Take Measures To Counteract Dacoities In Kaira

Sindis In Criminal Tribes Settlement To Be Sent Back To Sind: Questions In Assembly

The Government of Bombay have decided not to return the securities deposited by certain journalists and newspapers, which were forfeited under the Indian (Emergency Powers) Act 1931, said Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order during question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Replying to Mr. A. H. Mirza, the Home Minister stated that it was a fact that security deposits of certain journalists and printing presses were forfeited by the former Bombay Government and they had not been returned. Two representations were made to the Government in this connections.

Replying to Mr. Babubhai Patel the Home Minister stated that representations having been received by the Government that there had been an alarming increase in the number of dacoities in the Kaira District, Mr. A S. Holland, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Division, was instructed to make a special enquiry.

The results of the enquiry showed that the situation had been greatly exaggerated and many wild and unfounded rumours had spread throughout the district causing a scare. Several false reports appeared in the newspapers which added to the alarm caused by rumours. Police authorities had done and were doing their best to arrest and bring the culprits to book, that their efforts had not been unsuccessful. A gang responsible for the dacoity at Vanthali in Mehmedabad Taluka was rounded up and of the 11 persons sent up for trial three were convicted. All the accused in the two dacoities committed at Sui had been convicted. Amra Bhaga a notorious dacoit and a fugitive from Visapur prison, had been arrested with an associate and convicted and sentenced to Transportation.

Another notorious leader Jesa Moti who had broken out of Dehgam Jail (Baroda State) and was responsible for many dacoities in Kapadvanj, Mehmedabad and Kaira Town Police Stations, had been arrested with two members of his gang. A head constable, Jeledasingh on receiving information had gone to a house at Juni Ardi immediately proceeded to the village for investigation, but was shot dead while endeavouring to arrest them. Dhobla Fala ,alleged to be concerned in the affair had since been arrested.

The Home Minister enumerated several other cases where the police had taken action and said that all precautions necessary had been taken.

Replying to Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi, the Home Minister stated that seven persons belonging to Sind were in the Criminal Tribes Settlements at Dhula and Bijapur. One of them had been here since 1931, three since 1932, two since 1933 and one since 1935. They would be send back to their province in February 1939.

Fire Havoc In Bihar

Harvests, Ready For Reaping, Destroyed: Number Of People Burnt To Death

PATNA, April 21.

Several lives have been lost and property damaged as the result of fires in a number of places in North Bihar according to reports received here.

It is stated that at Pahsara in Begusarai 200 houses were gutted resulting in loss of a number of lives. Stores of grains and harvests ready for reaping were also destroyed. A few goats and a calf were burnt to death.

Hundreds of families are reported to have been rendered homeless following fires in Sitamarhi and Sonbarsa. Several heads of cattle were also burnt to death. A large number of houses are reported to be burnt down in Dumka, Sub-Division, while in a village in Darbhanga, two women and a child are said to have been burnt to death.—A.P.

Ban On Lethal Weapons

Section 144 In U. P. Villages: 70 Persons Bound Over To Keep Peace

BAREILLY, April 22.

Communal nervousness is reported from Anola and Aliganj, where with the approach of the Chehlum the District Magistrate has promulgated orders under Section 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of arms and other lethal weapons.

Police reinforcements have also been sent to Anola and Aliganj where nearly 70 persons have been bound down to keep peace.

Orders under Section 144 have also been promulgated in several villages in Nawabganj, Faridpur and Bareilly sub-division.—A. P.

Why He Resigned From Indian Civil Service

DEADWEIGHT OF ANTEDILUVIAN WOODEN BUREAUCRACY PROVED TOO MUCH

Mr. Kamath's Resolve To Serve India And Toil To Bring About Her Salvation

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 21.

"Seven years ago I joined the Indian Civil Service hoping that it would open up avenues before me for genuine national service. To-day those hopes lie in the dust.

"The Indian Civil Service is a procrustean bed. Whosoever, being in it, refuses to be moulded to its dull and drab pattern will find his path beset with thorns. That soulless uniformity is all pervasive: in its obliquity it imperiously demands that speech, manners, action and even raiment shall conform to the grand design."

"I accordingly decided to resign the Indian Civil Service for service of the Indian Nation. In the fitness of things I finally made up my mind and intimated to the Secretary of State on Independence Day. I felt that it would be an appropriately symbolic act.

"The specious argument was advanced that as Congress itself was now in office there was no point in my resignation. I would have most happily served in the Congress regime if only I could do so fully and unreservedly. But I had two masters to serve and in the circumstances undivided allegiance to Congress raj was impossible."

Observing thus, Mr. H. V. Kamath, disclosed to me, in an exclusive interview, the reasons that led him to resign from the Indian Civil Service and join the Congress platform. Adding Mr. Kamath remarked: "The European in service is comparatively in a privileged position."

EUROPEAN OFFICER'S APOLOGY

The mental attitude of European officers towards their Indian colleagues was correctly reflected in a semi-public utterance of a Deputy Commissioner about two years ago, to the following effect: "Let me be proud of my own race and say that unless you (the Indian people) have more European officers at the rate I am being paid it will be difficult to control corruption among Indians in the lower services." The officer concerned was subsequently compelled to apologize for this shameless fanfaronade but that does not take away the sting from the remark.

Nor is this all. While this state of affairs is in itself sufficiently galling, it becomes intolerable when at the same time opportunities for real service of the nation are few and far between. It was said by them of old time that the Indian Civil Service was neither Indian, nor Civil nor Service. Admittedly there has been some improvement in recent times, but, with a few honourable exceptions, that incisive comment is still fundamentally sound. This is true of not only the "heaven born" Service, but of other "Imperial Services" as well.

An Indian officer is at liberty to do such constructive work as opening a primary school here and boring a tube well there. But when his activities transgress certain recognized and innocuous limits pat comes the strong hand down on his pate, frustrating all

(Continued on Page 13. Col. 2.)

CONGRESS PREMIERS TO MEET ON MAY 12

Working Committee Meeting To Be Held On May 15

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that Congress Premiers will be meeting from May 12. The Working Committee from May 15, and the Constitution Committee from May 18.

The meeting will be held either at Wardha or Bombay. The definite place will be announced later.—A. P.

SEN CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Sequel To Lecture On Hunger Strike

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Charge under section 124-A, I.P.C. (sedition) has been framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day against Mr. Makhanlal Sen, General Manager of the "Anand Bazar Patrika" for a speech delivered by him at the Albert Hall on February 4, in connection with the death of Harendranath Munshi, a hunger-striking political prisoner in the Dacca Central Jail.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case stands adjourned till May 3.—United Press.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR ASSAM

Congress Socialist Party's Apprehension

(From A Correspondent).

SYLHET: April 18.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. S. P. was held on 17th April, under the presidentship of Mr. Sarodindu Dey. The Party decided to offer an address of welcome to Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, on his visit to Sylhet on behalf of the Surma Valley Congress Socialist Party and to wait upon him to discuss the peasant struggle and Labour problem of Surma Valley.

The following resolution on the question of Coalition Ministry was passed:—

While taking full note of the fact that the present Assam Ministry by its action and attitude have proved themselves to be most reactionary and while endorsing the opinion that the reactionary move of the present Assam Ministry must be checkmated, this meeting of the Party views with grave apprehension the permission of the Working Committee with regard to the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Assam as such a Ministry, under the present circumstances will not be able to carry out the programme as adumbrated in the Congress Election Manifesto.

In another resolution it was decided to open a Socialist School within two months.

Arms Find In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Four pistols and twenty swords were found, along with one gun, in a Kabadi shop near Juma Masjid, when the Police raided the shop on information from a tonga driver, in whose possession one sword was recovered earlier in the day by a police constable. —United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

BEFORE THE TWO GANGSTERS CAN CARRY OUT THEIR FOUL PLAN--
--WADE TOSSES A HEAVY NET!
AND THEY ARE CAUGHT IN ITS MESHES!
DON'T THEY LOOK PRETTY?--LIKE A COUPLA FISHES IN A NET!
CRIMINALS CAUGHT IN THE NET OF THE LAW NEVER LOOK PRETTY, DONAVAN!
Next Story To Commence On Tuesday
LYMAN ANDERSON
SPINNING THE WHEEL, WADE TAKES HIS PRISONERS TOWARD ENGLAND AND THEIR JUST PUNISHMENT!

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